

ATTEMPT TO MAKE SETTLEMENT WITH FIUME BY ITALIANS

Deputies Representing All Political Parties Leave for Fiume to Persuade Captain d'Annunzio to Cease His Resistance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Friday).—Fourteen deputies, representing all political parties, have left for Fiume in order to endeavor to persuade Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio that his resistance is inopportune. It is expected that the government and Capt. d'Annunzio's representative will negotiate in order to attain a peaceful solution. General Caviglia has sent a message to Captain d'Annunzio asking him to issue necessary orders to his troops to evacuate the islands of Veglia and Arbe, but Captain d'Annunzio has replied that he cannot comply with this request.

The "Idea Nazionale" states that the government is sending a special ambassador to Fiume for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation. It is reported that the mayor of Fiume has sent an urgent appeal to the King, pleading that no action be taken which will result in the spilling of the blood of "Italian brothers." In a letter written to the press the mayor denounces the Treaty of Rapallo, and demands the annexation of Fiume by Italy as the only satisfactory solution to an acute problem.

Mr. Bonomi, Minister for War, conferred with the King on Thursday and postponed his departure for Geneva. Meanwhile happenings at Fiume are somewhat obscure and conflicting reports are being circulated. It is stated, according to the correspondent of the "Messaggero" that the Fiume fleet, which includes the dreadnaught Dante Alighieri, received orders to proceed to sea, but soon afterward it was discovered that Captain d'Annunzio had blocked the port by sinking the cruiser Corazzado. Another report states that the population observed the dreadnaught being stocked up, and forthwith raised the alarm by ringing the church bells. Captain d'Annunzio went aboard the vessel and appealed to the commander, who promised to remain. Captain d'Annunzio subsequently dispatched the following wireless message to the fleet at Pola: "Devoted sailors: Gabriele d'Annunzio salutes the great Italian ships and realizes their sorrow at finding themselves compelled to take action against Fiume instead of Spalato."

Addressing a large crowd in Fiume Captain d'Annunzio assured them that the blood of not a single citizen would be shed.

SERIOUS VIEWS OF GERMAN FINANCES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin. BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—The call for the institution of a compulsory loan as the only way of averting a German financial collapse, which Mr. von Havenstein, president of the German State Bank, made yesterday in the Reichstag, has created some excitement in popular and some uneasiness in banking circles here. Mr. von Havenstein's point was, as contained in a masterly speech in which he produced figures which certainly suggested the danger of German state bankruptcy, that the time is past when mere taxation would enable the country to meet its own expenditure and the entente indemnities.

At the continuation of the debate today, Dr. Wirth, the Finance Minister, indicated that personally he had an open mind on the subject, but that the government was not disposed to resort to drastic and dangerous measures without exhausting all possibilities in other directions.

The Undersecretary of State, Mr. Moesle, the government's chief financial advisor, told the deputies that talk of a possible breakdown of the German taxation machinery was nonsense. It seems that, having startled the financial world and brought home forcibly to the popular mind the necessity for economy and hard work, an attempt will be made, at present at least, to introduce before the Reichstag a compulsory loan project. The "Berliner Tageblatt" admits that any such measure would only be introduced as a last, desperate effort, when everything else had failed to avert bankruptcy. Support for the project would come from the extreme Socialists only, who see in it some approach to expropriation.

FINLAND RATIFIES TREATY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. HELSINKI, Finland (Friday).—The Finnish Chambers have ratified the peace treaty with Soviet Russia by a large majority.

INDICTMENTS FOUND IN SHIPPING INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Rear Admiral W. S. Benson announced last evening that the Philadelphia grand jury had returned five indictments charging conspiracy to defraud the United States Government, as a result of an investigation carried on by the Shipping Board itself into charges of graft in Shipping Board activities.

The Shipping Board, from its very inception, has been under fire and among the most persistent charges against its procedure have been those concerned with the building of the Hog Island shipyards. Since the indictments are brought in Philadelphia, it is possible the alleged conspiracy, which involves the alleged connection of Shipping Board officials with private companies receiving contracts, may be concerned with Hog Island matters.

NEED OF EUROPE'S CHILDREN GREAT

Herbert Hoover Describes Task and Duty of the United States to Care for Those Who Are Still Short of Food Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"One of the most profound undercurrents of this war has been the problem of food," declared Herbert Hoover in an address to Boston business men and women at a luncheon at the Exchange Club yesterday. He said that the greatest need for food now was that of 3,500,000 children of central and eastern Europe who were dependent upon the United States. "These last 70 years of industrial development created great states dependent upon imports for large portions of their food supply or upon fertilizers to produce it," said Mr. Hoover. "Through destruction of shipping, blockades, famine in fertilizers, diversion of labor, destruction of implements and animals, the problem of food became the dominant question of the war, aside from directly military action."

It was this vital issue, Mr. Hoover pointed out, that brought the United States to the aid of Belgium, that made necessary the feeding of the Allies, and that, with the conclusion of the armistice, left millions of people dependent upon the United States for necessities. With this work of relief, he said, there had grown up a coincidental task—that of feeding and caring for the children of the nations affected by the economic disruption of central and eastern Europe. Although the number of children dependent upon the care of the United States has been reduced from 20,000,000 to 3,500,000, Mr. Hoover said, the safety of those remaining depends upon a continuation of relief until the next harvest.

Work in Belgium

Mr. Hoover characterized the work of the American commission in Belgium as the first intervention of the United States to save the people of Europe from the consequences of a food shortage. This, he said, laid the foundation of an organization, which, through the later days of the war, was able to care for millions with the lowest possible expense, and with economy bred of experience. The task had been gradually relieved with better harvests in many of the countries and with a return to the pursuits of peace. For the last effort in behalf of the children who still remain in need, Mr. Hoover has banded together all the agencies for relief to carry through the emergency of this winter.

Procedure Followed

"Under the form of organization that we have established, the child welfare committee of each and every country, through national and municipal subvention and through public charity, furnishes every item of expenditure within their own borders. Not one penny of American money is expended otherwise than for the delivery of foodstuffs to their ports and the support of those forty Americans, who coordinate, inspect and give moral support to these institutions."

"There is yet before us this final effort, that we may say that our work is complete and that it is well done. That is, that we carry this mass of children until these states are strong enough to replace our service. There is in this children's problem a great moral issue."

Mr. Hoover appealed to his audience to aid in meeting the final demand upon American generosity for the most needy of Europe, for which it is estimated \$35,000,000 will be necessary to carry on the work until the next harvest achieves the comparative recuperation of the nations. Support and cooperation was promised by representatives of the organizations working under the lead of Mr. Hoover as head of the American Relief Council.

STATESMEN REACH ACCORD ON GREECE

Anglo-French Settlement on Greek Policy Declared a Compromise—Discussions Extended to Near Eastern Issue

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday).—The French Premier, Georges Leygues, is quite satisfied with the results of the conference held on Thursday at Downing Street, between British, French, and Italian statesmen regarding recent developments in Greece, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by a high French authority closely in contact with Mr. Leygues. In process of reaching the decision embodied in the official announcement cabled to The Christian Science Monitor on Thursday night, however, some departure has had to be made from the original French viewpoint, and the present Allied attitude, the informant declared, may be regarded as a compromise between the respective views of the governments represented.

"We came here with other views," he said. "The British view was different from ours, but friendly discussion resulted in a modification of our policy."

Warning to Greece

Discussing Thursday's official statement, the informant emphasized the fact that the Allies wished to warn Greece that they would look with disfavor on the return of former King Constantine to the throne, and while not desirous of interfering in the internal affairs of Greece, they would have the Greek people understand that, if they made their choice in Constantine, they must in future stand alone, without the assistance of the Allies.

Regarding a phrase embodied in the official statement, to the effect that "the three governments reserve to themselves complete liberty in dealing with the situation thus created," the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was assured that this implied no threat toward Greece, but it kept open the way for the Allies to take any action they might decide upon in future in accordance with developments that might arise. Moreover, the phrase does not indicate that any revision of the Treaty of Sevres is in prospect.

For the moment, so far as London conversations are concerned, the question of the Greek monarchy is closed. Athens has received a strong note informing them that forfeiture of the good will of the Allies will follow from the line of action they seem to be taking, and there the matter rests for the present until something happens in the Near East. It is not anticipated by the French delegation that any long time will elapse before some eventually occurs which will compel further consideration of the Greek question, and, at the moment, all eyes are fixed on Athens and Switzerland.

Near East Discussed

The allied conference in London now passes on to the consideration of the whole question of the Near East on broader lines. There everything is obscure, and the way out is less well marked than was the case in the Greek question. This last is regarded as but a phase of the larger problem which has so long troubled European politics. On the broader issues also the allied representative in London are waiting Micawber like for "something to turn up." This may be the dark hour before the dawn, the informant concluded.

Greek Decision Awaited

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday).—At a conference tonight between representatives of the British, French, and Italian governments on the Greek situation, the following resolution was adopted: "Before taking a final decision regarding the steps which ought to be taken with a view to the establishment of a lasting peace in the East, the three powers agreed that it is necessary to know the decisions of the Greek Government and people."

It is understood that the Allies will protest against the issue by the new Greek Government of 200,000,000 drachmas worth of new currency, despite the allied opposition. According to the agreement of 1897, it is necessary for the Greek Government to obtain the assent of the protection powers, Great Britain, France and Italy, before making new currency issues. The Venizelos Government did this, whereas the new government made a similar issue without consulting the Allies.

Regarding the resolution quoted above, it is understood that this does not imply a "wait and see" policy, which might appear on its face. On the contrary, it indicated that the powers have arrived at an agreement regarding definite decisions, but will hold over those decisions pending disclosure of the Greek attitude, as the ultimate decisions may be materially affected by Greek action.

The Treaty of Sevres not yet having been ratified, Greek action may, it is believed, result in a variation of that treaty.

Protest From Canadian Greeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—A protest against the return of former King

Constantine to the throne of Greece and an assurance of support for any steps Great Britain might take to prevent his restoration, was sent by wireless to Mr. Lloyd George on Friday by the local Greek colony. The message was in the following terms: "Having in mind the sinister attitude of former King Constantine toward the Greek people and our allies, and in order to prevent the disastrous consequences to Greece and indeed to all humanity of his contemplated return, we, the Liberal Greeks of Halifax, vigorously protest against any attempt to restore the deposed autocratic monarchy; opposed by the great majority of Hellenism the world over, and commend any steps you may take to prevent such a calamity."

MORE CHANGES IN HOME RULE BILL

British House of Lords Adds Further Amendments Developing Senate Scheme for Ireland Which It Has Adopted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WESTMINSTER, England (Friday).—Additional amendments to the Government of Ireland Bill, developing the senate scheme, were adopted in the committee stage in the House of Lords on Thursday. Lord Oranmore and Browne moved to insert, after clause 15, two new clauses, first, that, in the case of both parliaments, a member of the House of Commons should be incapable of sitting in the Senate, and a member of the Senate should be incapable of sitting in the House of Commons; and second, that money bills should originate only in the House of Commons and be not subject to amendment in the Senate.

The Lord Chancellor having said that he was not going to offer any opposition to the clause, it being for Lord Oranmore and Browne to develop the symmetry of his own senate scheme, the clauses were agreed to. It was also moved to insert, after clause 16, another new clause that, in the event of disagreement over a bill between the House of Commons and the Senate of either parliament, the Lord Lieutenant might, during the second session, convene a joint sitting of the two houses, when, if the bill be carried by a majority of the members of the two houses, it was to be taken as having passed both houses.

Provided that if a Senate should reject or fail to pass a money bill, such joint sitting might be convened during the same session in which the Senate so rejected or failed to pass such money bill. The new clause was agreed to.

On clause 18, which deals with the representation of Ireland in the British House of Commons, considerable discussion arose over Lord Stuart of Wortley's amendment to provide that the Irish representation in the United Kingdom Parliament should not vote or take part in the proceedings with regard to matters in Great Britain, the amendment being rejected by a majority of 38.

The Marquess of Crewe then moved to omit clause 18, but the Lord Chancellor pointed out that this would amount to taxation without representation, and the amendment was negatived without division. Financial clauses were under discussion when the House rose.

FRENCH PROTEST SENT TO HUNGARY

Indications of Terrorist Methods by Government Are Reproved by the French Premier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Friday).—Great satisfaction is felt in Liberal circles at the démarche made by Georges Leygues, the Premier, in connection with Hungary where reaction is proceeding to yet more unwarrantable extremes. There was received at Paris a message announcing that, after a long series of repressive acts, a number of commissaries of the people, who had taken office under Bela Kun's government, but against whom no specific crimes could be proved, were in peril of execution.

The Socialists took up the matter with vigor, and protests from men of very different political views have been addressed to the government. What is more significant is the attitude of the French Government. Hitherto it has endeavored to hold aloof from these events, and, as is well known, there was a rapprochement between the French and Hungarian governments. In response to pressure, however, Mr. Leygues has telegraphed to Budapest intimating that the acts in question are not approved by France.

Allied missions have, on earlier occasions, expressed disapprobation, but this intervention has apparently been without effect. This direct protest of Mr. Leygues will, it is hoped, serve to check in some measure the manifestations of white terrorism.

HUNGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BUDAPEST, Hungary (Friday).—The Teleki Cabinet has resigned in consequence of an adverse vote against the Minister of Finance on a financial question brought up in the National Assembly. Count Teleki's ministry was formed toward the latter part of July last.

REPUDIATION OF MOSCOW CONTROL

Attitude of Socialist Party of the United States Reported to Have Led to Its Exclusion From the Third International

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Though no official information has been received, it is apparent to leaders in the Socialist Party of the United States that the Moscow International repudiates it, and very likely would not admit it to membership, even if it wished to join. The party leaders are now awaiting with interest the result of an independent conference of international Socialists in Bern, which may presage a new international free from Moscow.

Following the party's refusal to join the Third International without reservations, The Russian Press Review, printed in English on or near the Russian border, has published a statement that the party has been denied membership, and leaders of the party, including Morris Hillquit, believe the statement to be substantially correct.

Mr. Hillquit and Algoner Lee are among the American Socialists of the Right who are denounced in the statement. They are called nothing more than members of bourgeois reform parties, because of their desire to change from the capitalist to the Socialist system in this country through constitutional use of the ballot. Victor Berger and Meyer London also come in for condemnation and, what is more surprising, J. Louis Engdahl, William H. Kruse, Samuel H. Holland and Irwin St. John Tucker, leaders of the Left in the latest national convention of the party, are also severely criticized. Eugene V. Debs, however, is commended.

Issue of Control

"The issue between the American Socialist Party and the Moscow International," said Mr. Hillquit to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is not that of a revolutionary attitude. The issue arose on the right of the Socialist parties of America and other countries to determine their own policies and practices."

"The Moscow International insisted that an international central committee of administration must have the right to regulate the policies of all countries. The Socialist Party of the United States was not ready to concede any such rights or power. This question was more or less involved with the question of tactics, whether or not a dictatorship of the proletariat should be established through Soviets in the various countries. We in America believe that that is a matter to be determined by the Socialist Party of each country, and the American Socialists will not be bound by any policy not applicable to conditions in the United States."

Mr. Hillquit does not contend that the tactics implied in the formula, "the struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat in the form of soviet power," are unsound for Russia, but he holds that the soviet form of government under Communist administration is still in the experimental stage.

Forms May Vary

He does not maintain that the Russian formula is not applicable to other countries. Indeed, he has said that when the Socialist revolution comes in the western and eastern countries, in some or even most, that formula may prove the best instrument for the transition from capitalism to Socialism.

But he maintains that the aim of a proletarian dictatorship, in the Moscow interpretation of the term, and the ideal of soviet regime as the transitional form cannot and should not be made indispensable articles of the Socialist creed, because the Socialist revolution may assume different political forms in different countries. And he does not exclude the form of a majority of the working class functioning in a political democracy through the medium of some modified forms of a parliamentary régime. He holds that the Socialists of each country are the best judges of the condition and requirements of the change in their country. He says: "An international organization of Socialism may properly insist upon the acceptance of fundamental Socialist principles of general applicability; but the attempt to force the Socialist movement of all countries into the straight-jacket of the Russian formula of class struggle is unsound in principle and unworkable in practice, tending to disrupt the movement rather than to unify it."

OUTPUT BASIS FOR MINERS SUCCEEDS

Large Increase of Output in Recent Weeks and Harmony Within the Industry Said to Justify Recent Settlement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday).—The harmony now prevailing between the miners, the employers, and the government, has borne immediate fruit, for the output of coal in the United Kingdom reached 5,210,700 tons for the week ending November 20.

In discussing the situation in authoritative government quarters, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that this is undoubtedly due to the recent reorganization of the wages scheme in favor of payment on output value in place of payment on price. Continuing, he said that, in comparison to the output of 4,611,000 tons for the week immediately preceding the strike, this was a great improvement.

Government opinion is that the 1919 output will before long be reached and in 12 months time the miners will have fully realized the benefits of hard work in conjunction with the wages scheme. The output is confidently expected to reach that of 1913, which showed the maximum yearly output for British coal miners. The miners, the authority said, are undoubtedly putting their backs into their work and distinctly improved relations are noticeable between the owners and the men.

Referring to a decision arrived at between W. C. Bridgeman, British Secretary of Mines, and Mr. Ader, the French Coal Controller, whereby France renounces her right to 45 per cent of all the export coal from Great Britain, this action on the part of France, he said, released 750,000 tons per month for export to other countries and makes France a competitor in the open market.

FINANCIAL POLICY OF REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION

New Issue of Bonds and Diminution of Naval Expenditures Forecast—15 Per Cent Ad Valorem Tariff Is Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While there is no likelihood whatever that the short session of Congress, which convenes on Monday will undertake to formulate a financial policy relative to tariff, taxation and revenue, the Republican leaders on whom will fall the problem of revising the fiscal system of the country are giving thought to the problem and plans and policies are being discussed.

OUTPUT BASIS FOR MINERS SUCCEEDS

Large Increase of Output in Recent Weeks and Harmony Within the Industry Said to Justify Recent Settlement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday).—The harmony now prevailing between the miners, the employers, and the government, has borne immediate fruit, for the output of coal in the United Kingdom reached 5,210,700 tons for the week ending November 20.

In discussing the situation in authoritative government quarters, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that this is undoubtedly due to the recent reorganization of the wages scheme in favor of payment on output value in place of payment on price. Continuing, he said that, in comparison to the output of 4,611,000 tons for the week immediately preceding the strike, this was a great improvement.

Government opinion is that the 1919 output will before long be reached and in 12 months time the miners will have fully realized the benefits of hard work in conjunction with the wages scheme. The output is confidently expected to reach that of 1913, which showed the maximum yearly output for British coal miners. The miners, the authority said, are undoubtedly putting their backs into their work and distinctly improved relations are noticeable between the owners and the men.

Referring to a decision arrived at between W. C. Bridgeman, British Secretary of Mines, and Mr. Ader, the French Coal Controller, whereby France renounces her right to 45 per cent of all the export coal from Great Britain, this action on the part of France, he said, released 750,000 tons per month for export to other countries and makes France a competitor in the open market.

Great Britain is now under no obligations to reserve coal for any other country than Italy, which receives 100,000 tons monthly. Unfortunately, he said, Australia will shortly curtail her exports, owing to a recently revealed shortage in the domestic market. But for this action on the part of Australia, the government hoped that export coal might have been wholly decontrolled, which is the ambition of Sir Robert Horne, president of the Board of Trade, with regard to coal as well as other commodities.

The constitution of the new Mines Department will be completed on December 6, when the transfer to the department of the powers and duties of the Home Office in relation to mines and quarries will become effective. W. C. Bridgeman has been appointed Secretary for Mines, and E. A. Gowers, Permanent Undersecretary. A. R. Duncan has resigned his position of Controller of Coal Mines, and this post will be discontinued.

To Centralize Appropriations

An important step is to be taken immediately to put the House of Representatives on a stronger basis to perform its financial task. There was held yesterday a secret meeting of the House Committee on Committees to discuss the plan for eliminating the appropriation functions of various committees and for centralizing all the appropriation functions of the House in the one appropriations committee. The present Appropriations Committee consists of 20 members. It is planned to add 11 members to it, these members to be taken from the committees formerly dealing with appropriations for special departments and agencies of the government. The step proposed is calculated to centralize appropriations and eliminate to some extent at least the familiar "pork barrel" appropriations, which were made easier by the multiplicity of committees that had a hand in the expenditure of treasury funds.

Congressional leaders realize that no great degree of relief can be expected from taxation until it is possible to formulate a scheme to minimize federal expenditures. It is here that other phases of national policy dovetail into and affect fiscal reform. This is particularly true with regard to the army and the navy.

Features of Policy

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is enabled to outline two important features of the fiscal policy that the next President will be advised to submit to Congress: 1. A drastic diminution of naval expenditures. This policy will be opposed by the "big navy" men in the Senate and House, but some of the most prominent financiers of the Republican Party, who will in all probability have a voice in the policy of the Harding Cabinet, will advocate it as

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25. One month, 75 cents. Single copies, 5 cents. Second-class postage paid at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR DECEMBER 4, 1920

Business and Finance.....Page 9	Illustrations.....Page 10
Banker Explains Foreign Trade Plan	American Clipper, "Flying Cloud"..... 3
Great Variety of Timber Exhibited	Old Spanish Trail..... 4
Debts of World and Paper Money	Keck..... 5
Cooperation Is Hope of Morocco	"Grey Day in the Mountains" by Birger Sandzen..... 10
Canada Asked to Give Rumania Time	Editorials.....Page 14
Unrest and Edginess	Secretary of Art
Labor's Appeal Against Aliens	Bloomsbury
Editorial Notes	General News.....Page 15
Attempt to Make Settlement With Fiume by Italians..... 1	Financial Policy of Republican Administration..... 1
Statesmen Reach Accord on Greece..... 1	Repudiation of Moscow Control..... 1
More Changes in Home Rule Bill..... 1	Need of Europe's Children Great..... 1
Hungary Tries to Suppress Masons..... 2	Article X Again Under Discussion..... 2
French Protest Sent to Hungary..... 2	Church Leaders for Cooperation..... 4
World Armament Question Taken Up..... 3	Option for Model City Milk Station..... 3
Italian Socialists Increasing Power..... 3	France Develops a Danube Policy..... 6
Hispano-American Bonds Tightening..... 6	Enemy States and League of Nations..... 7
Hungary Tries to Suppress Masons..... 7	Lecture on Christian Science..... 8
Speed Problem in Aerial Flight..... 11	

one of the possible ways to retrenchment.

2. It will be proposed that there be floated a \$3,000,000,000 loan. One of the contentions underlying the proposal to float a loan is that the current obligations of the Treasury are now such that it is continually in the money market. The current revenues are not sufficient to take care of the current expenditures, so that the Treasury is obliged to borrow money at 6% per cent. This loan would take the form of serial bonds maturing from year to year, with their liquidation provided for in the annual revenue bill as they reached maturity. This scheme would eliminate the sinking fund feature which is objected to as tying up a large amount of capital and keeping it out of use.

It is estimated that the Treasury has now outstanding against it \$2,700,000,000 short term notes on which it is paying 6% per cent. The Treasury is thus always in the market and the mere fact that it is constantly seeking capital is believed to be to a certain extent responsible for the prevailing high interest rates.

CANCELLATIONS ARE DEPLORED

Chamber of Commerce Says One Opinion Favors Making Each Order Enforceable Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cancellations of business orders have now become a "serious matter," according to a report issued yesterday by the fabricated production department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which groups opinions as to possible causes for the cancellations under three heads, as follows:

"First—That the practice is the result of war-time irregularities and will pass as we return to a normal basis.

"Second—That we are now reaping the results of the loose business practices inaugurated before the war, when many lines were in a state of overproduction and the measures taken to unload this surplus were demoralizing. Those entertaining this belief feel that the remedy is in a general reformation of our system of order taking, making each order a contract enforceable by law.

"Third—That we have been drifting away from the fundamentals of sound business and the 'Golden Rule,' and that we must return to a stronger belief in the rights of others, and a higher regard for our own integrity if the change is to be permanent."

Cancellations are characterized as "a literal 'passing the buck,' and shirking of responsibility regardless of consequences." Banks are said to have favored cancellations as a "rapid means of house-cleaning and bringing business back more quickly to a normal state." It is commented that "Somebody paid the bill, for between May and November the failures both in manufacturing and among merchants increased rapidly. Figures for May failures, quoted from Dun's, are given as \$10,226,277, and for October as \$38,914,659.

FUNDS ASKED IN WAR ON THE OPEN SHOP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Representatives of the Cleveland Federation of Labor on Thursday appealed to 12 unions in this city to lend financial assistance and support to a campaign to combat efforts of open shop organizations to eliminate trade agreements here.

This marked the opening of the campaign just inaugurated in Cleveland to raise at least \$30,000 to fight the open shop. The fund is to be used by the Labor unions to retain specialists in research and advertising, to buy space and publish literature and to place speakers before every civic organization and club in Cleveland.

EMIR FEISUL IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Emir Feisul, son of the King of the Hedjaz, arrived in London last night. He is paying a courtesy visit to King George, and will also, it is expected, see Mr. Lloyd George and Earl Curzon with reference to matters of business concerning his country.

THREAT OF RAILWAY STRIKE MINIMIZED

Mr. Thomas' Warning of Impending Struggle Is Held to Be Discounted by Fact That Men's Claims Are Being Accorded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—The impending trouble with the railwaymen, as indicated by their general secretary, J. H. Thomas, is not looked upon by the British Government as a serious menace to the present amicable collaboration between the triple alliance (the National Union of Railwaymen, the Miners Federation and the National Transport Workers Federation) and the government.

In an interview with a government official well versed in the inner workings of the triple alliance, it was stated to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the recent speech made here by Mr. Thomas in Memorial Hall to the International Conference of Railwaymen representatives was not so much a "prophecy" as a "revelation." In other words, he said, Mr. Thomas is demanding that the workers shall have a share in the management of the railways, knowing full well that government machinery for putting this into effect is already well on the way.

To use Mr. Lloyd George's effective simile, "It is swinging a sledge hammer at an open door." Mr. Thomas is a constitutionalist, as are his supporters, of a steady, reliable type, but there is a considerable element of "hot-heads" among his followers, who demand a more aggressive policy than perhaps Mr. Thomas' common sense deems advisable.

To conciliate this section and prevent them joining forces with other extremists, led by their industrial secretary, C. T. Cramp, some concessions have to be granted, and Mr. Thomas' speech at Memorial Hall is thought to view, in support of the proposition that Mr. Thomas has a moderate policy, it was pointed out that when the 1919 railway strike took place, as also when recently a railway strike was threatened in aid of the miners' demands, in both instances Mr. Thomas was out of the country while the trouble was brewing, with the result that the extremists almost got their way.

Continuing, the government authority stated that the healthy opposition that exists among individual leaders of the triple alliance, as well as the rivalry between each organization, constitutes the best Labor insurance policy any country could wish for.

SUBMARINE BASES PLANNED ON PACIFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Admiral R. E. Coontz, chief of naval operations, and a number of other naval officers, who accompanied a joint congressional committee to the Pacific coast to inspect sites for proposed Navy Department construction, have returned to this city, the Navy Department announced yesterday. Submarine bases are to be proposed at Astoria, Oregon; Port Angeles, Washington, and in San Francisco Bay. The possibility of bases at Monterey and San Pedro, California, was also considered. Other naval projects in California include an aircraft field at Long Beach, an aviation base at Lake Washington, and a torpedo station at Keyport, Washington, as well as a number of establishments at San Diego, California.

FARMERS' CASE FOR TARIFF REDUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, who declared himself the spokesman of the Farmer Labor Party, was the first witness to appear before the Tariff Commission in Toronto to speak against a protective tariff. He admitted a theoretical policy of free trade was impossible, but he called for a reconstruction of the present tariff and said that any tariff should be for revenue purposes only. The Prime Minister admitted he had no detailed evidence to lay before the commission, neither had he any concrete scheme to offer as an alternative to the present tariff. He urged a re-

construction of the tariff on an economically scientific basis.

Mr. Drury said he had troubles enough of his own without providing plans for Dominion finance, but warmly commended the luxury tax imposed by the Dominion Government. He favored a tax on land. J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, said protection had meant the decline in grain acreage and all farm products.

A. A. Powers, president of the United Farmers Cooperative Society, said anything which would restrict the farmers market in the United States should be avoided. He thought 30 per cent of the farm product of Ontario was exported to the United States. Sir Henry Drayton, the chairman of the commission, asked witness if the United Farmers believed in increasing imports from the United States. "Other things being equal we believe in buying in the cheapest market," was the reply.

SENATORS TO HOLD HARD COAL INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Fuel Administrator from New England and coal experts from New England and states will confer with the governors of New York and New Jersey at a meeting here today, called by the Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production, William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, chairman, to consider the anthracite coal situation. Hitherto the committee has confined its investigations to the bituminous coal industry.

It is expected that Eugene Hultman, the New England Fuel Administrator, will make a complaint about the anthracite shortage in New England. It is said that about 50 per cent of the anthracite supply contracted for in those states has not yet been delivered. Other complaints by New England dealers and consumers are that about 20 per cent of the amount received has been late, instances of profiteering have been numerous, that in Maine prices have reached \$28 a ton, in Massachusetts \$25, and that, adding to this the loss sustained through the slate mixed with the coal, the prices will be seen to amount to \$31.50 or more per ton.

W. Jett Lauck, who has investigated coal mining conditions, is expected to tell what he knows of the costs of production and the alleged diversion of coal profits. It is rumored about New England that at least one railroad is sending empty cars to storage rather than use them to transport needed coal.

PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR PORTO RICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Numerous strikes, some of which were of wide extent and importance, and which on the whole have led to considerable increases in wages, have featured the progress of Porto Rico during the past year, according to the annual report of Gov. Arthur Yager, which was given out yesterday by the War Department. The fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, and was on the whole marked by increased prosperity in the island, in which the improved wages enabled the working classes to share.

"The period covered by this report has been for Porto Rico a year of extraordinary prosperity and peaceful progress," says Governor Yager.

"The work of readjustment and reconstruction after the great world war has gone forward slowly but surely. This work has been greatly affected and retarded by the destruction of buildings caused by the earthquake, by the high cost of all the materials and other articles of commerce and the difficulties of transportation, as well as by numerous strikes amongst the workmen, but real progress has been made of a definite and substantial nature.

TREASURY REFUSES AID TO PRODUCERS

Revival of War Finance Corporation to Be Discouraged, Secretary Houston Says—Action by Congress Is Now Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday appeared before the joint committee of the House and the Senate considering agricultural relief, and strongly opposed the revival of the War Finance Corporation. The Secretary of the Treasury refused to yield from the stand he took when importuned by the farm organizations in their appeal for emergency measures to maintain a fair price for agricultural products. Mr. Houston asserted that the revival of the War Finance Corporation might give some temporary relief, but that the ultimate bad results would more than offset any immediate benefits. He made it plain that he would oppose to the limit any plan to revive the Treasury into the banking business in peace time in order to afford relief to special interests.

The stand taken by the Secretary was supported in every detail by W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, who also appeared before the joint committee yesterday. Governor Harding, in reviewing the economic situation facing the farming community, said that existing conditions are a purely economic aftermath of the war, and that they call for cooperation from all elements, producers, bankers, distributors and consumers. Much of the trouble, the governor of the Federal Reserve Board said, is due to a mental attitude and to a wave of hysteria that has swept certain sections and certain groups of the population.

Congress May Take Action

Despite the views expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury and by Mr. Harding, the belief is that Congress, on reassembling, will proceed to the reestablishing of the War Finance Corporation, or a similar body that will proceed with financial assistance to the farming community. President Wilson in all probability would veto a measure so strongly opposed by the heads of the government fiscal agencies. An attempt will probably be made by the sponsors of the measure to roll up a wheat and cotton vote to override a veto, if it should be forthcoming. There were conferences yesterday between representatives of the cotton and wheat states, in an attempt to solidify the supporters of an emergency bill to aid the farmers. William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, it is understood, will introduce the bill in the Senate.

Secretary Houston, in the course of his testimony, declared his deep sympathy for the farmers, but pointed out that the Treasury had been unable to work out any feasible scheme for emergency help. "I confess that I do not know of any special way to bring about any definite change in the present situation," said Mr. Houston. "I know of no feasible means which the Treasury Department can adopt to bring about any substantial relief."

Europe Regaining Position

The Secretary pointed out that Europe is making progress toward normal conditions, that attention is being devoted to production, and that the increase in export trade shows progress. This is true "in a measurable degree," even of Germany. Speaking of the difference in the wholesale and retail prices of goods, including agricultural products, Secretary Houston expressed the view that the retailers, in general, have attempted to maintain war prices and thus kept from the consumer the benefit of a general decline.

In answer to a specific question as to the advisability of reviving the

War Finance Corporation, Secretary Houston said:

"I have grave doubts that any benefit would accrue from the scheme. The War Finance Corporation was intended to be an emergency measure to aid in financing the war to a successful conclusion. After the armistice, in view of the possible decline in our foreign trade, due to the cessation of exports of military supplies, Congress authorized the War Finance Corporation to extend, under certain conditions, aid to exporters who could not otherwise get the money needed by them. However, as a matter of fact, our foreign trade did not fall off, but increased by about \$2,000,000,000 over the preceding year, and if the record for the first 10 months of this year is maintained, 1920 will exceed 1919 in the value of our exports."

Secretary Houston's testimony developed the fact that 50 per cent of the aid extended by the War Finance Corporation after the signing of the armistice went to the General Electric Company, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and the International Harvester Company, in other words, the "very ones who were best able to aid themselves."

The corporation only extended \$48,000,000 from the time Congress authorized it to continue its work after the armistice and the suspension of its operation by the Secretary of the Treasury on May 1 of this year.

TEST TO BE MADE IN ARIZONA RATE CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Although the Interstate Commerce Commission, in decisions recently handed down in the cases of the railroads of New York, Illinois and Wisconsin, demanded that intrastate rates there be increased to conform to the interstate rates in those sections, the State of Arizona, through its corporation commission, has refused to advance rates within the state to conform to the interstate schedules and, regardless of precedents, this case will presumably be heard on its merits later. The commission yesterday ordered an investigation of the situation there.

State Officials Enjoined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The railroads yesterday stole a march on the State authorities, who announced on Thursday their intention of asking for an injunction restraining the Interstate Commerce Commission from increasing passenger fares in Wisconsin from 3 to 3.6 cents a mile, by obtaining an injunction from Federal Judge Geiger restraining the state officials from attempting to prevent the increase in fares. The order was obtained by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, and nine other railroad companies will ask for a similar injunction. A hearing will be held December 11.

SUBTREASURY TO BE PRESERVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, announced last evening that although the New York City subtreasury would be discontinued at the close of business next Monday, and its functions taken over by the federal reserve banks and other organizations, the building itself would be retained by the Treasury Department because of its historic significance.

ARTICLE X AGAIN UNDER DISCUSSION

Broader Interpretation Given Indicates an Effort to Remove America's Main Objections

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Geneva

GENEVA, Switzerland (Friday)—The attempt to persuade the United States that Article X of the Covenant of the League is not to be interpreted as an obligation to help in preventing all territorial and political changes in Europe deserves special attention. Switzerland has already, in entering the League, denounced in effect Article X as being inconsistent with her neutrality, and came in only on the understanding that she would not be called upon to fight. Now the assembly is trying to define Article X in such a way as to make it clear that there is no pledge to preserve the status quo.

The point arose on the proposal to admit Austria. Citizens of Vorarlberg would prefer to come under the Swiss Government if Austria allied herself with Germany. Would admission of Austria mean that, under Article X, both Austria and Switzerland, besides other members of the League, would have to resist this alteration of the map and political status?

The commission says no. It intimates that the article has been misconstrued and is not meant to guarantee the integrity of League members. It merely denounces external aggression, and the Council, in case of external aggression, would have the duty of considering what measures it would be advisable to take.

As America would be on the Council if she entered the League, her representatives would of course be consulted and would advise upon means of fulfilling this obligation. Armed intervention would not necessarily follow. Indeed, it would not, except with the general consent.

This definition, which is of great importance, really reduces Article X to a mere pious opinion, signifying little, and runs counter to the Wilson interpretation of the article being the heart of the Covenant. Undoubtedly everything is being made easy for America if she decides at some subsequent date to take her proper place in the Council of the nations, and objections are being carefully whittled away.

REORGANIZATION OF ARMY IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The 30 state executives attending the governors' conference at Harrisburg, adjourned to this city after their final business session in the capital. After making an inspection of the port, they were entertained at a dinner in the Bellevue-Stratford, where they were welcomed by J. Hampton Moore, Mayor, whose guests they were. The speeches were informal. Prior to adjournment at Harrisburg, the delegates listened to addresses by Gov. Henry Allen of Kansas and Gifford Pinchot.

Governor Allen, speaking on "War Department Influences," asked the governors to write personally to the President, and inform him that a group is trying to defeat the army reorganization bill.

Mr. Pinchot, who is the State Forester of Pennsylvania, urged the governors to take an active interest in reforestation as laying the foundation for one of a state's most valuable assets. One of the outstanding features developed by the sessions was

the action of the governors in putting themselves on record as favoring federal and state credits and other forms of relief in the acute housing situation.

The delegates will go to Chester today to participate in exercises in connection with the presentation to Chester of the City Hall as a historic shrine.

TWO INDICTMENTS IN HOUSING INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Developments in the housing investigation and trials here yesterday were:

Joseph Penny, chairman of the Builders Supply Bureau, and John A. Philbrick, a member of the bureau, were indicted by the extraordinary grand jury for refusing to answer "material and proper questions," asked by Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the legislative investigating committee.

George S. Backer, wealthy contractor, went on the stand in his own behalf in his trial on a charge of perjury, and identified Matthew Brindell, brother of Robert P. Brindell, as one of the two men to whom he said he had paid \$25,000 tribute money for Ephraim B. Levy, a contractor, in order, as alleged, that labor trouble on Mr. Levy's building job might be adjusted.

Counsel for the committee was instructed to turn over to the extraordinary grand jury evidence indicating that changes had been made in the minute book of the Builders Supply Bureau, an organization of building materials men. This action was taken after two typewriter experts had testified that they believed all the minutes of meetings of the organization between February 19, 1920, and November 4, 1920, had been written practically at a single sitting.

EMPLOYERS PROPOSE ARBITRATION BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—With building operations still halted by the strike of the plasterers and electricians, employers in the building trades are endeavoring to reach an agreement with the representatives of the unions for the establishment of a permanent board to fix wages and working conditions. The proposal, which came from the employers, offers a plan for eliminating strikes by arbitrating all differences before a board in which both sides shall have equal representation. The union representatives have shown themselves favorably disposed toward the proposition and it is now believed that the differences over minor provisions will be satisfactorily adjusted. The employers have declared themselves willing to agree to the demand of the unions for considering the wages and cost of living in other cities when fixing the wage scale here.

Hawamaker's

Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



There is a London Shop here for men.

Everything in it was made in England.

Our idea is to offer the good things in men's wear that English manufacturers are producing, so we can all see and profit by the ideas that come from other peoples.

Many fine articles are displayed here—lounging robes, neckwear, handkerchiefs, walking sticks, umbrellas, and so on. The variety is large.

Sometimes it is difficult to know just what men like; but in choosing something from this shop you are almost sure to get an article that would not be found in the ordinary way of searching.

CALIFORNIA GLACÉ FRUITS

Very Highest Quality
\$1.50 per pound in 1 to 10-pound boxes, postage prepaid in United States and Canada, packed in tin or decorated wooden boxes.
L. W. CAHEN
430 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Books

Of All Kinds For All Ages



Books can always be given with confidence that they will be appreciated, and it is not wise to put off their selection until the last few days before Dec. 25th. Our assortments are ready now. There are hundreds of authors represented, covering classic, popular and modern works, as well as all kinds of educational and amusing books for children.

Newest Fiction. Reprint Fiction. All Kinds of Boys' and Girls' Books. Gift Books of Poems and Standard Authors. Children's Picture Books. Painting Books.

Books Delivered Free Anywhere in New England

Houghton and Mifflin Co.
BOSTON, MASS.

We Give and Redeem Legal and Profit-Sharing Stamps

JUST PUBLISHED

Music Appreciation

Based upon methods of literary criticism.

By CLARENCE G. HAMILTON, A.M.
Professor of Music, Wellesley College.

Price, \$2.50 postpaid

A thorough and unique text-book for individual use, music clubs, classes, and educational institutions. Invaluable for those who wish to listen to music with quickened hearing and real understanding. With 24 portraits, 28 diagrams and over 200 music cuts.

The Ditson Novelty List is well worth while. Ask to have your name placed on our mailing list.

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY
178-179 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON 10

ORDER OF YOUR LOCAL DEALER



"I will say a few words of random,
And do you listen if random"

Good Jews and Bad Sailors

It is asserted by the Spanish historian, De La Riega, that Columbus was of Jewish parentage settled in Pontevedra and that as he felt that he would stand small chance at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, he moved to Genoa and was baptized there. Furthermore, he asserts that all Columbus' friends were "Jews of sorts," chief among whom was the court physician, Abraham Mendez de Castro. Moreover, Jewish Encyclopedists point out that Joseph Vecinho was the physician to John II of Portugal, was a friend of Columbus and that at Salamanca he became personally acquainted with Zucato, the Jewish mathematician. At Malaga he met the farmer-in-chief of taxes, Abraham Senior, and Isaac Abravanel assisted him financially. These Encyclopedists also asserted that Jews sailed under Columbus' pennon.

It is no surprising thing to see these assertions made, for it is well known that the Jews, especially the Sephardim, had great influence on the Peninsula and in parts of the south on account of their great intellectual accomplishments, which were such as to be respected by all, and on account of their financial relations which had ramifications all over the world. In his "Isaac Among the Nations," Leroy Beaulieu showed how widely diffused is the Jewish blood and how, to that writer at least, it seemed to be diffused everywhere. At all events, the speculation has a peculiar interest for Americans in view of the great number of Jews now resident in the United States. Without any prejudice and still less with any desire to offend, it may be hazarded that many of the immigrants are not of the Sephardim and are without, or seem to be without, the innate refinement and gentleness of the Jew of Spain, Portugal and parts of Holland. Baruch Spinoza was of the Sephardim and more like him are always good additions to the elements of a country's citizenry.

Those who have not read or looked into George Fox's "Diary," have missed some very good descriptive prose; I am reminded of the founder of the Society of Friends by the account of the household account book kept by Fox's step-daughter, Sarah Fell, from September 25, 1673, to August 15, 1678. The book was given in 1915 to the Devonshire House collection of records of the Society of Friends and has now been reprinted by the Cambridge University Press. Sarah Fell lived at Swarthmore, near Lancaster, in a house with 13 hearths liable to the tax, which for that time was a place of some size. In the review or account of the book we are told that it gives no indication of asceticism; there is plenty of food and creature comforts, the "three maid sisters spend money on gay colored apparel," and here and there an entry indicates a pleasure jaunt. The Swarthmore people had ventures in iron, coal, and grain; their chief concern was agriculture, as is shown by the entries. The whole publication throws light and interest upon the life of the family of him whom Gervase Bennett boasted that he would make to quake and who was a very extraordinary man indeed, a strange mixture of inspired and holy wisdom and an obstinacy that did not seem to effect anything in particular. But he and his followers have preached gentleness, and what is more, have practiced it, so that the world in many respects stands debtor to them by just so much.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Beerbohm Tree took a house at Chiswick; it was a Charles II house and Thackeray had made it the home of the Misses Pinkerton's Academy, where the elder had certain passages of arms with Miss Rebecca Sharp. No doubt the Trees liked it very much, for Chiswick is a pretty place and a Charles II house can be very pleasant; no doubt their liking for the town was heightened by the fact that Hogarth came down there to see the London noises that flourished in Leicester Fields. Imagine an artist in the year 1744 superintending the subscriptions for the engravings of his "Marriage à la Mode" at the Golden Head in Leicester Fields when "disolute vagabonds" threw cats and dogs at passers-by and made a "prodigious disturbance." A few weeks later, there was a smart battle in Leicester Fields between a large press gang and "the fellows who generally frequent that place," but at length the sailors carried off about 20 of them. Then and long after were the days of the press gang, an institution of which the modern cannot even dream in these days of constitutional guarantees and civilized methods. But the ships of Rodney and Anson and Collingwood had many a pressed man in their companies; the press gang was an institution in those days and the novels of the time are full of it, to say nothing of Marryatt. Well, it exists no more and may be regretted as little as many other institutions of the good old times, which were not

good at all, though they may seem picturesque to us of the present day. Things have changed even since Marryatt's day, and his was not so very long ago, but I think that there are less brutality and coarseness; men simply will not laugh at or be interested in what would have charmed and delighted them a hundred or a hundred and fifty years ago. Boatswain's mates still have their troubles, but they roar milder and there is more decency and more kindness is felt, which fact is a result of the ideas of those that think on certain subjects as George Fox did, stumblingly, perhaps, and with many an obscuration of the light, but ever recurring, as sailors to a compass, to the mighty gentleness that the Nazarene teaches mankind.

While the press gang was busy a good deal of the time, it was not always to supply crews to fight France, for in the period immediately preceding the French Revolution the relations between the French and English aristocracies were close and friendly; when France sided with America, it did not make much difference in these relations and John Lockitt tells us (The Relations of English and French Society, 1763-1793) that the Duc de Lauzun had permission from George III to continue his stay in England. It has often been pointed out that in this period the French upper classes, so far as opinions went, were growing very liberal in their political views, indeed, anticipated some of the reforms that the Republic of today enjoys. But it is to be inferred from what Mr. Lockitt says that this exchange of ideas between the two corresponding classes is not sufficient to change things; there must be mutual movements of the peoples as bodies. "The Revolution was essentially a middle-class movement, acting upon popular discontents and miseries," the same thing has been said of Italy and the Risorgimento, where the ranks of the champions of liberty were largely filled by this middle class. At all events, who reads the lighter political literature in France at this time and sees the prints and the illustrations in books, can perceive much influence, superficial perhaps, of English ways upon Frenchmen's mode of living and upon their political thinking, although, of course there is always to be remembered the influence of Franklin and Lafayette and his officers.

SHANGHAI MAIL

Here is what happens to a bag of United States mail addressed to Shanghai, after it leaves the post-office in San Francisco. The bag is hauled on a truck to the wharf at San Francisco. Then it is lifted by a steam crane and dropped about 30 feet into the hold of the ship. In the hold of the ship it is placed in a corner and tramped into place so that the other 999 bags can be put on top of it.

If the ship is Japanese, this same bag is lifted from the hold by another steam crane and dropped on the wharf at Yokohama, Japan. From the wharf it is taken to the interior Japanese railway train and packed into a car. This bag, now considerably crushed, is unloaded at Kobe, Japan, and taken to another wharf or "hatoba" and then it is loaded on a lighter for its trip to the ship that waits in the harbor, where another of these steam cranes reaches over and carries it for another 30-foot drop into the hold of another ship.

After a voyage of about three days, this same mail bag is dug out and dropped on another lighter at Wusung for a trip of a couple of hours up the Yangtze River to Shanghai. Here dozens of Chinese coolies search out the little bag with its contents of letters, magazines, boxes of shoes, tins of jam, and so on, and take it on another truck—quite different from the one at San Francisco—and then to the American postoffice. It is not uncommon to see packages delivered on the bund at Shanghai, with the fiction "this side up" printed on it in English—for a Chinese coolie to read—yes, a Chinese coolie who can't even read his own language. The writer watched a force of 12 coolies work for three hours in transferring a box of iron brackets from the lighter to a truck. The box was rolled over and over for about a block, one side came off and the contents were strewn around more or less miscellaneous. After a great deal of conversation, the pieces were put back for delivery. Where? Perhaps 1000 miles inland—in an open box, in a country where metals are so valuable that the coolies will scramble over a nail thrown into the street.

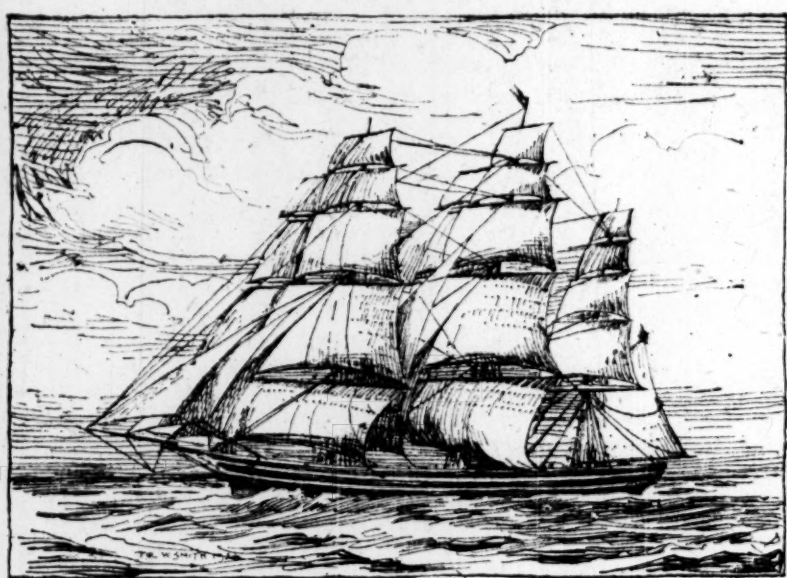
The Escape of the Land-Tanna

Land-tanna is a plant that heard the call of the wild—and went. Eighty years ago an "unappropriated blessing" arrived in the Hawaiian Islands with the equivalent to a parrot in a brass cage. She carried a sulky land-tanna plant in a clay pot. She nursed it, covered it from the bites of mosquitoes by night, and the tropic sun by day, and coaxed and petted and coaxed, until she got for her trouble at last a little wistful flower. Then suddenly, the land-tanna escaped, very much as a tamed tiger might. No one knows how it got out of the tender little woman's clutches. Perhaps it pretended to wither and got thrown out as rubbish. The next thing we know, the land-tanna had run wild over the country, perfumed underbrush, brown half of the year, brilliant with little honeyed flowers and thick rich leaves, the other half; clutching the soil so that burning or digging or chopping makes almost no impression on the country-side. It hugs the ground almost as if it thought it might be told to come back and be good and respectable again, this plant that has spurned the luxuries of man's hothouses.

HEYDAY OF CLIPPER SHIPS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
The era of the China clippers marked the highest level of the development of the sail-driven vessel. Elger sailing ships there have been in plenty both before and since; ships of 2000 and even 3000 tons, whereas very few of the clippers exceeded 1000, and the majority were considerably less than that tonnage. But there has been assuredly none faster, more admirable from the seaman's standpoint, nor more complete examples of utility and beauty in combination.

The pity is that their day was all too soon over. A quarter of a century saw its rise, its zenith and its decline. The first left the slips in 1845; few, if any, were built after 1870. A variety of causes brought about their disappearance, principally, of course, the rise of steam and the opening of the Suez Canal, so far as the British clippers were concerned; the Ameri-



Flying Cloud, the American clipper that sailed from New York to San Francisco in eighty-nine days

can vessels having seen their best days earlier still.

The early forties of last century witnessed the launching from Messrs. Smith & Dimon's New York yard of the clipper ship Rainbow, and her design created furious argument in nautical circles. The great feature was the concave curve which she presented to the water in place of the rounded bow-lines familiar to the student of old marine drawings and paintings. This naturally decreased the resistance of the water, the vessel cleaving her way through the waves instead of pushing through and piling them up before her, and increased the speed of the ship in proportion. But many experts shook their heads over the startling innovation, and it was not until the new ship had made one or two astonishing passages that opinion began to be converted in her favor.

The Rainbow was soon followed by the even more celebrated Sea Witch, Staghound, Surprise, and a succession of other fast and beautiful ships which carried the Stars and Stripes into all the harbors of the world. Circumstances all seemed to combine in favor of the boom in American shipping. The opening of new treaty ports in China, the adoption of free trade in Britain, and the repeal of the navigation laws by that country, all contributed to the same end; and the Californian gold-rush of 1849 and succeeding years was a powerful factor.

Prior to that time the clippers had usually gone out to the East direct; but with the unprecedented demand for fast ships on the California route it became usual for them to sail first for San Francisco by the Horn, then across the Pacific Ocean to China and take a cargo for New York, return by the Cape and the south Atlantic, or else for British ports. The advent of free trade was the signal for American ships to enter the trade between London and the East, and the famous clipper, Oriental, was the first American vessel to enter the West India docks under the new régime. She made the passage from Hong Kong to London in 97 days, and earned in freight on this one occasion nearly three-quarters on her original cost.

Up to this time the English ship-builders were inclined to be unduly sure of their position. The monopoly enjoyed by the East India Company until the expiration of its charter in 1834, and the protective effect of the navigation laws, encouraged them in their lack of progressiveness; and for some time after the entry of the American ships into the China trade they commanded the highest freights in the London market.

Competition, however, soon put the British builders on their mettle, and it was not long before the first British clippers entered the field against the American cracks. The Aberdeen-built Stornoway and Chrysolite were the first, and these were soon followed by the Challenge, which was the first ship to dock with the new season's harvest in 1852. About this time the American ships began to drop out of the trade, for various reasons, among others a general financial depression, the falling off in the California gold rush, and later the war between north and south, which was the final blow to

the boom. Moreover, the growing use of steel and iron in shipbuilding deprived the American yards of the advantage conferred by the cheap and unlimited supply of wood. The American clippers were all built of soft wood; the English builders used hard woods such as teak, before metals became general in ship construction, hence the much longer life of most of the British vessels.

Among the most famous of the American clippers were the Flying Cloud and Flying Fish. The first named made a wonderful passage of 89 days from New York to San Francisco, her best day's run being 374 knots and her average for the 89 days 222 miles. Flying Fish also made some fine passages on the same run, especially when she won a race with another clipper, John Gilpin, the times of the two vessels respectively being 92 and 94 days.

Of the English clippers, the most famous was the Thermopylae, considered by many authorities the fastest sailing ship ever built. The Thermopylae was one of the latest of the clippers, being built in 1868, and her fin-

Reproduced by permission

BOXES TO UNPACK

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The boxes had finally come—there they stood on the back porch where the expressman had carted them—three packing cases of generous proportions and a crated trunk! It had been 10 years since we had last seen those receptacles of household goods and personal effects. In all that time we had often harked back to that busy week when we had broken up house-keeping and began the flitting hither and yon, calling any place home where we happened to hang our hats.

Hotel rooms, tiny apartments, furnished cottages, each and all reeking of former tenants as restless as ourselves, not one of them radiating even a suggestion of home atmosphere, but somehow, in our unsettled frame of mind, we had not missed the essential keynote of a true home.

But it had lurked just below the surface all those years, that longing for a real home, and at last it had taken possession of us, the wanderlust had given way to a genuine desire for a fireplace, a backyard, a trellis of roses, even a runway for chickens—and the wife and I had found exactly the spot which appealed to us. Now a description of the place would be almost too much of a digression from the unpacking of those old boxes, but if one is delighted, it is difficult to refrain from discussing the cause of the enthusiasm—and anyhow, the boxes would still be reposing in the warehouse had we not discovered this delightful house nestled midst the madrones, oaks and bay trees on a hillside overlooking the bay. But hold—we'll proceed with the unpacking of the boxes!

Excited? Of course we were. Who wouldn't be at the prospect of delving into packing cases and a crated trunk which contained heirlooms, pictures, rugs, and the hundred and one things which had become but a memory?

Hadn't we spoken of those contents, singly and as a whole, whenever we moved into a supposedly furnished place, and the lack of this, that and the other had reminded us of what we had in storage? Why, instead of belittling our own aires and penates, the years had tended to enlarge upon and exaggerate the value of our possessions. When I recall how often we had bared our friends by mentioning "our things in storage," I fear they will be disappointed when they see them. But here they were, and we were acting like two children trying to make up our minds which box to open first.

"The trunk," I suggested, "for it contains my books."

"Oh, no," objected the wife. "The dishes first—I am so afraid they are broken."

And then we compromised by prying loose the boards from the box which we had marked "Rugs, etc." No, we are not going to tell you about priceless oriental textures, nor rare tapestry hangings, for of those we had none; the rugs we took from that box were redolent of home and mother—some braided, some hooked, some woven upon crude looms, and each of them made from rags and strips of goods which had once been a dress, a shirt, a favorite suit or a warmly colored bathrobe. And the dear, old-fashioned mother who had designed and woven the rugs little dreamed that just such things would be all the rage in another day.

How we admired those rugs, and how wonderfully they harmonized with the brown and red walls of our huge living room—how brightly the inglenook appeared when we threw down a blue and crimson and orange rug before the great fireplace!

Of course we did not take the time to hang all the curtains and place properly the rugs nor arrange the couch covers and cushions—we were content with the first general impression and flew back to the second box with added interest. It was labeled "Dishes and bric-a-brac." The wife was so concerned about possible breakage that she paid scant attention to the various and assorted articles which we draw from the depths of this box. There was the old family dinner set, thistle design in silver gray and touches of gold—the soup plates enormous, the dinner plates as large,

A Vanishing City

The western world too has a vanished city, great in song and story, empty as Messina, changed as Troy. Not that Nome ever quite captured a place in the real world like that of the ancient cities. From the first, the snowy mecca of the mining world was an unsubstantial way station of El Dorado. "Aw gwan," small boys used to say, when uncles with tall stories of the Nome of 1900 with its 15,000 fortune hunters, came home, "ain't no such place as Nome." But there was, crammed with gold-seekers from the five continents.

There is no more, for the Steamer Victoria, the last of the season brought away from Nome 350 passengers. Only 200 people remained, and many of them were Indians and Eskimos, there before the Quest of the Golden Fleece, and there to smile at the retreat of the Argonauts. Empty shacks and quiet trails; but somewhere else, in Siberia maybe, new Nomes are in the making. Nomes there will always be.



The Friendly Glow

To us criticism is co-operation.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

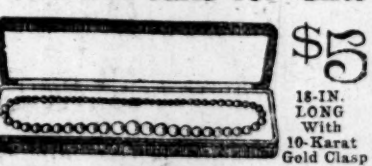
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
served from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m., \$1.25

REGULAR DINNER
served every day from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

A la Carte at All Hours

1088 BOYLSTON STREET
Near May Ave., Boston, Mass.

French Pearls for Gifts



18-inch string of French Indestructible Pearls of rich luster, with 10-karat white gold clasp, in satin lined case, sent postpaid on receipt of \$2. 24-inch string, in satin lined case, 14-karat white gold clasp, \$3.00.

THE BALLARD CO.
1270 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

FIELD ANECDOTES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

With the announcement that at last the fund for the erection of a statue of Eugene Field in Lincoln Park, Chicago, has been completed there has come a flood of reminiscences about the loved children's poet. Field's friends were so numerous and his quaint way with life so productive of tender and humorous incident that the supply of anecdotes about him seems inexhaustible. A picture of him not so well known as some others is furnished by Charles H. Dennis, who was Field's coworker on the Chicago Daily News for 12 years. This picture is of Field as his fellow newspaper workers saw him at his daily grind.

"Having reached the office a little before noon, he found it desirable to make a round of calls on everybody exchanging gibes. . . . Having incidentally plucked any promising ideas that might come his way, he turned over a favorite newspaper or two—Charles A. Dana's New York Sun through the years easily maintained its primacy among these—and was then ready to go out to lunch with one or more members of the staff."

Finally about the middle of the afternoon Field got to work in earnest. . . . In his amazing working costume he looked like a scarecrow but copy grew under his hand at a rate that might almost put to shame the modern adept on the typewriter. He had deliberately cultivated the art of writing very small, very distinct characters, thus reducing to a minimum the manual labor of performing his work. He used a pen with a fine point and he wrote on unruled letter paper with sheet of ruled blank lines below it to guide his written lines straight across."

Here is an anecdote of Field that may not hitherto have been published. Its truth cannot be vouched for but it seems so characteristic of the whimsical poet that it may well be true. Field did most of his work at the office but he had a room at his house—nowadays it would be called a den—where he sometimes wrote. A caller who had been invited into this sanctum noticed hanging on the wall one of the corrugated metal advertising signs that read one way as one approaches them, another way as one comes abreast of them, and a third way as one passes beyond them. This particular sign advertised a popular brand of soap in flamboyant colors. The visitor inquired the reason.

"Oh," said Field airily, "I've been advised to get a change of scene but I can't afford it. So I just borrowed that sign of the grocer and hung it up there. I get three changes of scene now every time I walk across the room."

GRAPE FRUIT WANTED ATTENTION GROWERS!

Imperial Valley, California, and Arizona

First-class fruit desired by private parties. Address, with price paid, and name of grower, to The Christian Science Monitor, 255 Garry Street, San Francisco.



Practical Leather Goods AS GIFTS

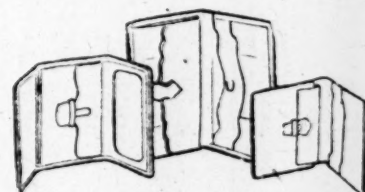
To encourage early Holiday buying we will allow a

20% Discount

—ON—

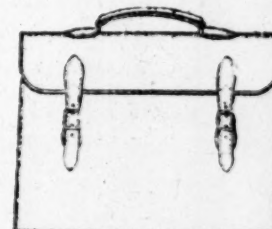
Traveling Bags
Suit Cases
Week-End Cases
Ladies' Hand Bags
Bill Folds and Card Cases
Toilet Cases

If bought before Dec. 10th



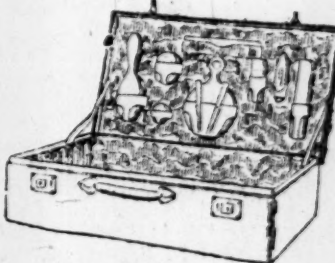
Bill Folds, Pass Cases and Wallets

In English pigskin and other leathers. Every practical design. 20% Discount Until Dec. 10th



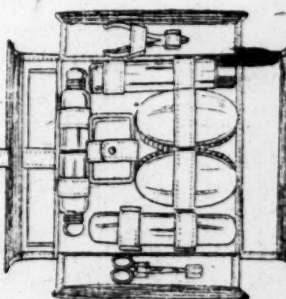
Brief Cases and Secretaries' Cases

We use only the best of leather in our cases. Prices from \$8.75 upwards. 20% Discount Until Dec. 10th



Fitted Suit Cases

For men or women. Many designs. 20% Discount Until Dec. 10th



Toilet Cases

Made with special attention to details of construction and fittings. 20% Discount Until Dec. 10th



Kit Bags and Traveling Bags and Suit Cases

That will add greatly to one's appearance when traveling. 20% Discount Until Dec. 10th

London Harness Co.
60 Franklin Street, Boston
(Near Washington Street)

CHURCH LEADERS FOR COOPERATION

Sentiment for Unity Notable at
Session of the Federal Council
—General Nivelle Arrives for
Pilgrim Tercentenary Event

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The question whether the Federal Council of Churches shall carry on the work of the Interchurch World Movement, and the issue of what form interdenominational cooperation shall take, were placed before the delegates to the fourth quadrennial session of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America at yesterday's session, with a report by the committee of methods on cooperation presented by Dr. Robert E. Speer, the newly elected president of the council. Free, unfettered and non-sectarian cooperation was urged in the discussion which followed, and a general sentiment for interchurch unity characterized the addresses of the day. In considering the question of the Interchurch World Movement the report expressed the conviction that desire for cooperative ecclesiastical activity had been crystallized. Gen. Robert Georges Nivelle, former commander of the French armies, arrived yesterday to attend the sessions as a representative of the Protestant churches of France, and as delegate to the American Mayflower Council of the Pilgrim Tercentenary.

"An adequate and satisfactory cooperative movement must be officially representative of the churches ecclesiastically," the committee on cooperation reported; "it must be related satisfactorily also to the cooperative bodies of the active missionary and educational agencies of the churches which administer the churches' aggressive work; it must secure the full freedom both of the cooperating denominations and of these cooperative interdenominational bodies at the same time that it furnishes the church as a whole with the instrumentalities for effective cooperative action."

To Investigate Movement

Dr. Speer then said that a committee of the general committee had been named to investigate the question of following some course to conserve the values of the Interchurch World Movement. This committee recommended that eight church and missionary organizations of national character be called to send representatives to a conference for the purpose of considering the future of the cooperative effort of the Interchurch Movement. It was concluded, however, Dr. Speer said, that in the Federal Council there already exists an agency equipped to serve in the field of cooperative effort. In making this assertion he substantially laid before the session the question of the responsibility that the Federal Council should assume, and it is expected that some formal and final action will be taken before adjournment.

Three problems face the church today, said the Rev. William Adams Brown, reporting for the future of the church. These, he said, are the task of training individual Christians in the meaning of the Christian Gospel; the task of interpreting Christianity to those who are not Christians; and that of training leaders for this work of teaching and interpretation. The most essential means to the realization of these three aims he defined as cooperation.

"However widely Christians may differ," Dr. Brown declared, "and however important it may be that they should respect one another's honest differences, it is true that the things that unite us are incomparably more important than those which divide, and it is only as we fix our eyes on these central principles and truths which we hold in common that we can develop that consciousness of unity which will make possible the solution of our practical problems."

Contribution of Council

In the discussion which followed Bishop Ethelbert Talbot of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, declared that the Federal Council has made an enormous contribution to the "cultivation of the atmosphere in which alone Christian unity can ever be achieved."

"We recognize the Christian ministry," he declared, "of every church on the face of the earth and we go further and say that we are ready to get on our knees, if need be, before the authorities of any Christian church on the face of the earth and receive from that body any such ordination as they may give us, so that we may be a free and recognized minister of that church."

"When America is true to itself," declared William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, in an address to the convention, "it will never turn its back in cold indifference upon

the nations of the old world. When America is true to its original principles it will never gather its skirts about itself in haughty isolation. I think I see the coming of a day when the great powers of the modern world—England, France, Italy, Russia, Germany and the United States of America—shall be able to say: 'We covenant and combine, we associate ourselves for the enactment of just and equal laws, and to those laws we ourselves enact we promise all due respect and obedience.' We shall not surrender our sovereignty, we shall find it. In some way—I know not in what way—we shall establish the 'Parliament of Man,' the 'Federation of the World.'"

At last evening's session General Nivelle was presented to the session

THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

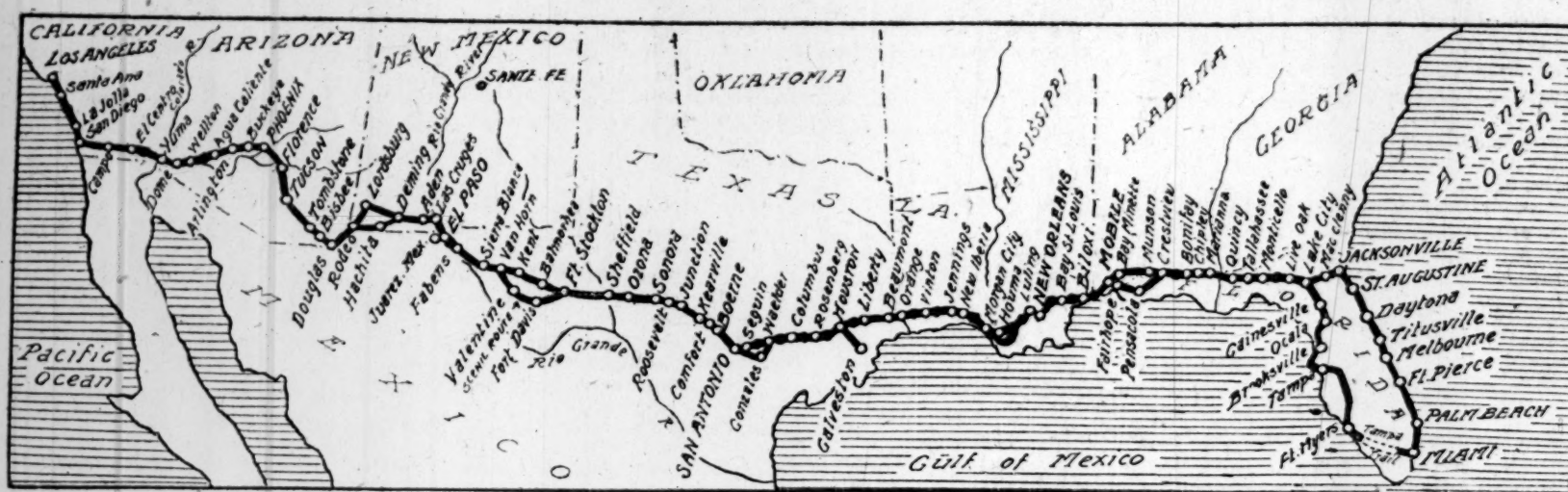
From the oldest New World settlement on the east to the oldest on the west, from Florida to California, soon will run a ribbon of gravel and shell and concrete—the Old Spanish Trail, originally known to the conquistadores as "The Trace," because, through much of the jungle and swamp and canebrake and cypress forest of the Gulf Coast the trail was often merely a trace. It will connect St. Augustine, (though its actual starting point is

thought of the reader or the traveler involuntarily turns back to Ponce de Leon and Hernando de Soto. Westward, through Jacksonville, Tallahassee, where Osceola rose in his five-year war, and Pensacola, leaving Florida to the east, the trail enters Alabama, going to Mobile, where the project for the revival of this old trail first was broached. Thence the "trace" follows the winding shore of the Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi Sound, through Pascagoula, Biloxi, and Gulfport, and thence into New Orleans. From there, the Mississippi River being crossed by ferry, the trail westward-pointing highway threads the land of Evangeline.

Entering Texas at Orange, the "trace" proceeds through Beaumont to

Mississippi cotton. Into Mesa and on to Tempe and Phoenix, the state capital, the motorist finds waiting him another natural rock-surface road through Agua Caliente into Yuma, the route followed by the military convoy and motor truck train which made the run a few months ago from Washington to Los Angeles.

A fine new bridge carries the traveler across the Colorado River at Yuma, speeding him on another natural, hard-surfaced road, through the Imperial Valley, past the Salton Sea, through Holtville and El Centro into San Diego. All this road from Yuma to San Diego, across the lower end of the vivid, interesting and weirdly colored Colorado Desert, is being paved, and, circling the deep



Trail across the southern United States

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

and delivered a brief reply. He bestowed the French order of Officer de l'Instruction Publique on the Rev. Henry A. Atkinson of New York, and the Rev. Frank Mason Roth, retiring president of the Federal Council. Henry Churchill King, president of Oberlin College and Dr. James H. Franklin of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society were made Chevaliers de la Legion d'Honneur. The Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, general secretary of the Federal Council, was promoted from chevalier to officer in the Legion of Honor.

OPERA IN GERMAN TO BE UNDERTAKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Opera in German is to be undertaken at the Manhattan Opera House beginning on December 25 with Humperdinck's "Hänsel und Gretel," according to an announcement given out by Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein, owner of the Manhattan Opera House property and director of the theater. Public performance of opera in the German language has not been attempted in this city since the fall of 1919, when an organization called the Star Opera Company, under the direction of Otto Goritz, made the experiment. The singing of the German language at that time was a cause of offense to members of the American Legion and other patriotic organizations, and the Star Opera season, interrupted after its beginning by legal proceedings, was discontinued altogether within a fortnight.

The pieces announced to be sung in German at the Manhattan Opera House are chiefly light operas, the original texts of which are not in all cases in the German language. German opera is performed here at the Metropolitan Opera House, but in English translation. Wagner is represented by two works, "Parsifal," and "Tristan und Isolde."

DEMAND FOR HELP DROPS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The demand for help from employers shows a decrease of 56 per cent from November, 1919, and of 43 per cent from October of this year, says a bulletin issued by the public employment office. The attendance of applicants for employment, taken one day each week, averaged 2104, an increase of 608 over October.

Jacksonville) with El Camino Real, "The King's Highway," which runs through California from San Diego on the south to Shasta on the north.

In Florida the trail will be of gravel and crushed coral, the coral being taken from the great reef of which Florida is the surface. It will be of white shells, fresh dredged from the sea, all through Alabama and Mississippi; it will be of stone and gravel, laid on cypress logs through Louisiana's land of Evangeline; it will cross Texas as a wide ribbon of gravel and crushed rock, oiled and packed every day in the year; it will thread the cañons of Arizona on the bare rocks of the mountain walls, and it will follow the Sunset Sea northward on a polished plat of concrete, from the harbor of St. James to the Golden Gate of San Francisco.

Only one link is delaying this road, probably the most beautiful, certainly the most historic, of all the highways now designed to cross the continent from east to west or from north to south. That link lies in Louisiana, where road building is now held in abeyance, waiting the decision of the proposed constitutional convention of next February, to decide whether a \$300,000 bond issue shall be authorized for a systematic state-wide road-building project, or \$28,000,000 assessed as property taxes for the same purpose. It is merely a question of method of obtaining the money.

To aid in speeding up construction of the Louisiana link in the Old Spanish Trail, a highway expert is to be placed in Louisiana by the Spanish Trail Association, according to Harrah B. Ayres, managing director of that organization, by the end of November, and will tour the state obtaining support for construction of this road. From a historical standpoint alone, the Old Spanish Trail is well worthy of construction. It follows the route taken by many a Spanish expedition seeking the Pacific from the Atlantic, and part of it was the path over which the adventurers from Castile sought the fabled Seven Cities of Cibola and their tremendous wealth. It passed in an early day hundreds of those Spanish and Mexican families, who, leaving what are now the Mexican states of Sonora and Sinaloa, traveled in ox-wagons and horseback to the shores of the Pacific.

The trail's real starting point is Miami, Florida, nearly as far south as Key West; but from a historical point of view, the beginning of the trail is at St. Augustine, where the

Houston, and on to San Antonio, where stands the first mission of the dozen or more which line the Old Spanish Trail from that point on to "La Ciudad de Nuestra Señora La Reina de los Angeles," shortened in these days of brevity to Los Angeles. In San Antonio rises the Alamo, whence flutters today the Stars and Stripes. Here, too, is the headquarters of the Old Spanish Trail Association.

From San Antonio the trail goes through Kerrville and Ozono to Ft. Stockton, looping to Van Horn, Ft. Davis, Marfa, on the Mexican border, and Valentine. At Van Horn the Old Spanish Trail virtually follows the Bankhead Military Highway into San Diego and Los Angeles. To El Paso there is a very good road, much of it paved, and from this city is a good road to Old Mexico, through Juarez, just across the Rio Grande, where automobiles can be bonded easily for return to the United States. El Paso is the largest town between San Antonio and San Diego, and a fine road, all concrete, carries the traveler back from the Texas border on the next link of his journey westward to Mesilla, New Mexico, thence to Deming and Lordsburg and Rodeo, just west of which one enters Arizona, the first stop in that State being Douglas, the City of Smelters. From there to Bisbee the traveler sees the greatest mining section of the United States, and at Bisbee runs on to one of the best mountain roads in America, climbing to 6000 feet elevation and then dropping a little into historic Tombstone. Then the Old Spanish Trail shoots back to the Mexican border at the twin cities of Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, Sonora. There the traveler sees Mexico at her best, much better than at Juarez. The two Nogales are thriving business towns, well governed and growing rapidly.

Leaving Nogales another hard-rock, natural surface road carries the motorist through the Patagonia country to the Tumacacori Mission, one of the oldest in America, and thence to Tucson, site of the famous mission, San Xavier del Bac, said to be the oldest mission building in America. From Tucson the Old Spanish Trail goes over a concrete highway to Florence, and through the long-staple cotton-producing country of Arizona. Virtually all this cotton, which is claimed to be the finest and longest produced in the world, goes into automobile tires, and the crop annually sells for about \$1 a pound, against the 30 cents of Louisiana and Texas and Missis-

sippi. The blue waters of the Bay of St. James, the motorist comes onto the concrete-surfaced, wide and smooth Camino Real, which follows the shore of the Pacific, a stone's throw from the foaming breakers, virtually all the way into Los Angeles, some 110 miles to the north. Here ends the Old Spanish Trail, but from Los Angeles flows another wide, concrete road, along the coast, through Santa Barbara into San Francisco.

Much of the Old Spanish Trail is completed; probably more of it is in usable condition than is any other transcontinental highway, not even excepting the Jefferson Highway from Winnipeg to New Orleans. From Miami, Florida, to Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, on the line of Louisiana, the road is in good condition, all along the Gulf Coast. Through Louisiana, as far west as New Iberia, the motorist does well to ship his car and buy a Pullman seat. From New Iberia westward clear to Los Angeles, the road is in fair condition in all places, about three-quarters in first-class condition, and at least one-fourth is equal to the best roads in North America. The longest stretches of completed road in the country lie between El Paso and San Diego, and from San Diego to Los Angeles. According to Managing Director Ayres, Louisiana alone is holding up completion of the highway.

THREE-SHIFT DAY IN STEEL FAVORED

Survey of Twenty Steel Plants
Shows No Economic Necessity
for 12-Hour Day—
Change Acceptable to Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A survey of 20 steel plants, covering a period of three months, showed no economic necessity for the 12-hour day, said Horace B. Drury, formerly of the Department of Economics of Ohio State University and recently with the Industrial Relations Division of the United States Shipping Board, last night at a forum held by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the New York section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Taylor Society.

Mr. Drury's declaration that the 12-hour day must go was in line with the report last summer of the Industrial Relations Commission of the Inter-Church World Movement, which pointed out the evils of the system and the lack of necessity of it.

The three-shift day was necessary from the standpoint of national power and culture, Mr. Drury said, and, although it had already proved its value by increased production, probably 150,000 steel workers were still employed on 12-hour shifts. There was a labor surplus in the steel industry and the change could be effected at slight cost. Immigrants since the war no longer wished to work long hours simply to get money to take them back home.

Long Day Out of Date

"That the 12-hour day is getting out of date is evident from the fact that no other American industry now practices it to a great extent; while, in foreign countries, the steel industry itself has gone over to the three-shift system. This is true of England, France, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Italy and Spain," continued Mr. Drury.

Speaking of the 20 American companies which have changed to a three-shift basis, in practically all the majority of the men gladly accepted a shorter day although involving a substantial pay reduction. Hourly rates were rarely advanced more than 25 per cent and the men were in some cases enthusiastic over adjustments much less favorable.

"Most of the steel plants which have changed over to the shorter day, did so not many months ago, under conditions which were not very favorable as regards labor supply and efficiency," Mr. Drury continued. "As a rule they have made no great change in their operating methods, and accordingly costs are a little higher than they were before the change. Some of the companies, however, have taken advantage of the shorter day to cut unnecessary positions, strive for greater

output and require greater care on the part of the men, with the result that their costs are very little higher, and in some cases no higher at all than they were while the 12-hour day was the practice.

Small Increase in Mill Force

"Some of the largest companies have increased their labor force only 30 to 35 per cent in putting on the extra shift (one company only 11 per cent in its steel works). Rolling mills have in various cases turned out 20 to 25 per cent more output than under the old system. In open hearth work the one company that has given the system a thorough trial reports that expenses have been materially reduced, quality of product improved and even output increased. But, whether labor costs have risen slightly or remained stationary, the companies which have lately gone on three shifts are practically a unit in saying that they are glad that they made the change, because of the more satisfactory relationship."

"Until recently there was a labor shortage in the industry which would have made it difficult for the industry as a whole suddenly to change to three shifts. Today there is a labor surplus, and it should not be difficult for all the companies to abolish the 12-hour day within a fairly short time. The expense would be slight. With careful management, there might be no expense. The financial and operating difficulties are as nothing compared with the human and civic values involved. Any definite continuation of such a system for a block of several hundred thousand persons would simply mean accommodation and continuance in American life of those lines of class and culture which immigration has already made too dangerous and deep."

"The argument against the 12-hour day based on the proportion of a man's time which it consumes is, in short, unanswerable, both from the standpoint of individual freedom and development, and from the standpoint of national power and culture."

CLAIMS MADE IN RUMELY DEFENSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The defense of Dr. Edward A. Rumely, on trial with Norvin R. Lindheim and S. Walter Kaufman, charged with concealing the alleged German ownership of the New York Evening Mail during part of the war, has claimed that he thought the money for the purchase of the paper had come from Herman Sielcken, an American citizen, and that the defendant had not known that Mr. Sielcken was being used as a blind by Dr. Heinrich Albert. Dr. Rumely's attorney claims that the Mail's record on the war was good, and that, before the United States entered, his client was desirous of presenting both sides of the conflict between England and Germany and France.



DIAMONDS

Long experience has taught us that when our customers buy anything—more particularly a diamond—they look for two things in their purchase.

First

Quality

People dislike a sham—something that pretends to be better than it really is. The purchase that proves not to be what it was first thought to be, may be likened to the friend that plays one false. Many a diamond appears good when purchased, but on later inspection, or by comparison with some other stone, is a disappointment. People demand of us—and always receive—a quality in diamonds that, through the years, will never disappoint.

Second

Value

People know from their own work that a just return is the only fair basis for honest service. They know that the reliable house is the house that gives value—not spasmodically, but straight through every day in the year.

The grading of diamonds, for color, perfection and cutting, is a science unfamiliar to the average purchaser. This makes it an inducement to some to sell slightly inferior diamonds that, by the average person, probably could not be detected, at the price of a higher grade. This we have never tolerated. People always demand of us and receive the best value obtainable, whatever the price.

There is nothing mysterious about our diamond business. It is built on the strength of

Confidence and Reliability

which we think is another way of saying

"Quality and Value"

Smith Patterson & Co.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELERS

52 SUMMER STREET,
BOSTON.

A LEGAL DOCUMENT LOST

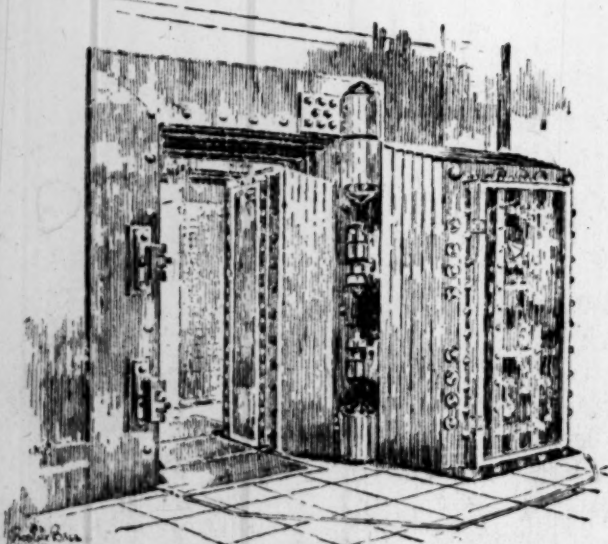
may be no better than no document at all. Deeds, securities, marriage licenses and every other paper or article, the loss of which might cause hardship or regret, should be placed in a safe deposit box.

Select from among the many different styles and sizes of boxes in our vault the one best suited to your requirements. The cost of rental is small.

BOSTON
SAFE DEPOSIT &
TRUST COMPANY

100 Franklin, at Arch
and Devonshire Sts.

Boston 6



SECOND CUTS

COOK them thoroughly, serve them piping hot, and make them taste like the creations of a French chef, by a liberal use of the appetite-teasing

AI SAUCE

WORLD ARMAMENT QUESTION TAKEN UP

League of Nations Asks United States to Sit in Consultative Capacity on Permanent Military, Naval and Air Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department received yesterday a communication from Paul Hymans, president of the League of Nations, inviting the Government of the United States to appoint representatives to sit in a consultative capacity on the Permanent Military, Naval and Air Commission of the League. This commission is studying the entire question of world armaments with the view to ascertaining the extent to which it is possible for the large nations of the world to enter on a program for the diminution of military and naval expenditures.

Officials here regard the invitation of the League for American consultation on the armaments commission as most important one. No one was willing to predict whether favorable action would be taken on the invitation, which was transmitted to President Wilson, who must ultimately decide what answer the State Department will give to the League's communication.

Mr. Hymans' cable message asserted that American consultation with the experts of the countries represented on the League Council would in no way bind the United States or any of the countries represented, as the report of the commission is to be purely advisory.

United States Important Factor

It is strongly hinted, however, that a program of diminution is practically out of the question without action by the United States in concert with the powers. The position of the American representative would be precisely the same as that occupied by United States observers at the Brussels financial conference.

"It cannot be doubted," said Mr. Hymans, "that the general consideration of the subject of reduction of armaments will be greatly facilitated if the Government of the United States can see its way to be represented in a similar manner (as at Brussels) at the meetings of the Permanent Advisory Commission."

The resolution on which the League Council acted was adopted at Geneva on November 25. The commission that is studying the question of disarmament was constituted in Rome last May and had a meeting at San Sebastian in August.

While the attitude of Congress toward any American participation through consulting representatives on this commission is not definitely known, it is a matter of record that failure on the part of the members of the League to take any steps toward disarmament brought innumerable attacks on the League in the United States Senate. Mr. Hymans' declaration that the world economic situation will grow increasingly worse if international competition in military and naval preparations is kept up, is regarded by many prominent senators as the basic axiom not only of world peace but of general economic stability and retrenchment.

Text of Communication

Following is the text of the communication transmitted by cable from Geneva to the State Department:

"The Council of the League of Nations, acting on a unanimous recommendation of the Permanent Military, Naval and Air Commission of the League, passed at its meeting in Geneva on November 25, invites the Government of the United States to name representatives to sit on that commission in a consultative capacity during the study by the commission of the question of reductions of armaments, a study which the Council has requested the commission to undertake forthwith.

"The Permanent Advisory Commission was constituted by the Council of the League at its meeting in Rome last May, and held its first session at San Sebastian in August. The commission is at present composed of military, naval and aerial officers of states represented in the Council of the League. Its decisions are purely advisory and

not in any sense binding, but they represent the common technical judgment of the experts of many countries.

Government Not Committed

"It would, of course, be perfectly understood that the presence of the representatives of the United States would in no way commit the American Government to whatever opinions may be finally put forth in the report of the commission. Nor indeed can that report be more than a basis for consideration by the members of the League of the measures of reductions in armaments which united action may enable them to achieve. Nevertheless, just as in the case of the financial conference at Brussels the presence of an American representative, whose function was only that of giving and receiving information, was an important factor in the success of the work of the conference, so it cannot be doubted that the general consideration of the subject of the reduction of armaments will be greatly facilitated if the Government of the United States can see its way to be represented in a similar manner at the meetings of the Permanent Advisory Commission.

"The problem is one to which opinion in all countries attaches the highest importance.

For Well-Being of World

"It is unnecessary to point out that the reduction of armaments is essential for the well-being of the world, and that, unless some measures of relief can be found by international cooperation for the excessive taxation due to armaments, the general economic situation must become increasingly worse.

"The Council, in extending this invitation, cannot but hope that the Government of the United States, particularly in view of the attitude of America toward the question of the competition in armaments, will not refuse to associate itself with the governments members of the League in beginning the preliminary work necessary for ultimate success, and to lend to the present effort an assistance which can in no way encroach upon its own perfect liberty of action.

"HYMANS,
President of the Council."

SPEAKER TO OPPOSE A REAPPORTIONMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Opposition to any increase in the size of the House of Representatives as a result of the 1920 census was voiced today by Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the House. "I have for years been outspoken in opposition to any increase in the size of the House," he said, "and I will use my utmost influence to prevent any further increase."

If the House is held to its present size of 435 members, ten states stand to lose one or more representatives, as follows: Missouri, two; and Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska and Vermont, one each.

OPTION FOR MODEL CITY MILK STATION

Dairymen's League Cooperative Association Will Launch a Campaign Among Farmers to Raise Funds for Undertaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association has secured an option for the purchase of a model city milk station, with pasteurizing plant, and 26 milk shipping stations leased and owned in various parts of New York State and Pennsylvania by the Levy Dairy Company. The executive committee of the Dairymen's League Inc. has been directed to launch a campaign among farmers to raise funds for the business, equipment and property. The business consists of selling milk at wholesale to stores, restaurants and small independent dealers.

The New York Milk Conference Board has alleged price-fixing by the league and competitive selling by it of milk purchased from its members at lower prices than they asked of members of the board. I. Elkins Nathans, secretary of the board, has told R. D. Cooper, president of the league, that he has advised members of the board to accept the league's December price, because lower, but charged that it was not fixed by negotiation, according to the agreement under which the board was constituted. He said further that the league's alleged practice of competing with the dealers to whom it fixed milk prices, selling milk at retail without regard to cost, was unfair.

Mr. Cooper says that the cooperative selling organization is the only means the league has of marketing milk that distributors refuse to buy, and denies unfair practices. Referring to alleged price fixing, the league says that until it was organized the milk distributors had posted the price on their country milk stations and that for 10 years previous to 1916 the farmers received an average price of 3.4 per cent for milk for which consumers paid from 9 to 10 cents. Today the farmer receives 7.27 cents and the consumer pays 17 to 20 cents.

NEW YORK MEAT COUNCIL FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—A step heretofore impossible because of the several points of friction in the relations of the big meat packers and the retail meat dealers has been effected here in the organization of the meat council of New York, composed of delegates representing the meat dealers of New York, Brooklyn and the Bronx, and the meat-packing firms doing business in this section.

One of the first steps in the organization of the council was to consider the appointment of a public relations committee which will inform the public on matters concerning the producing costs and expense of distribution of meats and the overhead expenses of retail dealers.

Another committee on standardized cost-accounting will seek to devise means of reducing the overhead expenses of retailers and facilitating distribution, ultimately resulting in a saving, which, it is said at the offices of the council, will be passed on to the ultimate consumer.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRESS COMMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The current issue of The (Roman) Catholic News, published in this city, and, according to its sub-title, "Recommended by the (Roman) Catholic Hierarchy and the Clergy as a Model Family Paper," contains a news article and an editorial on the Thanksgiving morning flag incident.

The news account says that, when it was proposed to the Union Club officials that the British flag "be taken in until after the services" in honor of Terence McSwiney, in Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral across the street, those officials "stood on their rights and insisted that the flag stay out."

Of the club's insistence that the flag was flown in honor of the Pilgrim celebration, the paper says:

"If that was so the British flag should have appeared in many other parts of the city, which was not the case," and this was added:

"It is suspected the real purpose was to affront, by displaying the British flag, the sympathizers with Ireland's struggle for freedom passing the club to enter the cathedral."

The paper says that the protest signed by 60 Roman Catholics was given to the press before Archbishop Hayes had a chance to receive it. Signers of the protest have said that it was sent to him in the morning and not given to the press until about 8:30 at night.

The editorial, entitled "A Flag Incident," reads in part as follows:

"Unquestionably the Union Club had every right to fly the British flag that day or any other day, but not a few calm thinkers believe the club should have recognized that there is a time and a place for everything by not displaying the flag during the services in memory of a man who had been a victim of the government that flag represented."

PRESIDENT-ELECT NEARS PORT
NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia—The officers of the steamship Pastores, which is bringing President-Elect Harding and party back from Panama, advised the steamship company yesterday that the vessel should reach Old Point quarantine at 9 o'clock this morning.

COMPULSORY RISE PROPOSED

President Obregon's Measure Would Require Employers to Issue Government Stamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Obregon has already proposed a bill providing for an amendment to the Mexican Constitution, according to information reaching Washington yesterday. This measure was presented to the Mexican Congress before the inauguration, but President Obregon said that the labor situation in the country was such that steps should be taken at once to amend Article 123 of the Constitution, which is the section devoted to labor.

The Obregon measure, which is now before the Congress, is intended to compel all employers of labor in Mexico to begin at once the payment of a flat increase of 10 per cent in wages. This increase, however, is not to be paid in money, but in stamps which must be purchased from the government. At the end of a year the workmen receiving these labor stamps may present them to the proper governmental authorities and receive a popular insurance policy for the amount.

This would amend the minimum wage and profit-sharing provisions of the Constitution. No distinction is made in the Obregon bill between employers whose business shows a profit and those that show a loss. The enforcement of this law, if it is adopted, the selling of stamps, and the handling of the popular insurance business are to be placed in the Department of Labor. No provision is made for interest on the amounts tied up in labor stamps, so that the government would realize a profit. The Department of Labor would sell the stamps for cash to the employers, who would issue them to the workmen.

MILLERS FORM ORGANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec—As a direct result of the experiences gained through the operation of the Canadian millers committee, which was created

as an advisory board to the now demobilized Canadian Wheat Board, prominent representatives of the Canadian milling industry, at a meeting in Montreal, laid the foundations for a permanent organization, which is to be known as the Canadian National Millers Association. The headquarters will be in Montreal.

BAN ON ILLITERATE IMMIGRANTS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Legislation to prohibit immigration into the United States of all who cannot read and write English and who do not possess an intelligent understanding of the fundamentals of human liberty, was urged in a presentment handed down by the November Grand Jury of Kings County yesterday. The presentment says, in part:

"A study of the record of our proceedings shows that all of the homicides and most of the graver, more desperate and heinous crimes were committed by foreigners, who palpably have no understanding of the genesis or genius of American institutions. They not only have not been assimilated, but seemingly are unlikely under present conditions ever to be assimilable. The securing of evidence and the taking of testimony as to most of the graver crimes has become next to impossible in the language of our country. Every additional immigrant of this type but adds to the difficulty of protecting the lives and property of the law-abiding sections of the community."

STRIKES SHOW DECREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Figures made public yesterday in the monthly report of the Conciliation Service, Department of Labor, show the number of strikes called to the attention of the department to be steadily decreasing. There were only 17 for which the department's services were asked in November, against 30 in October, and about the same number for September.

MINGO COUNTY PEOPLE DISARMED

WILLIAMSON, West Virginia—Disarming of the people of Mingo County, in compliance with the order of Col. Herman Hall, commanding the federal troops in the strike region, continued yesterday. The first lot of rifles and shotguns taken on Thursday was brought to the courthouse and stored in a vault. Approximately 650 weapons were taken in the vicinity of Red Jacket and Matawan and stored in the Matawan Town Hall.

The Williamson Coal Operators Association reported that a second non-union mine had started operations within the corporate limits of Williamson. It had been idle since the strike was called.

United Mine workers are meeting with success in an effort to provide a Christmas fund for the children of striking miners through popular subscription.

Quiet reigned throughout the district yesterday according to reports received from outlying military posts by Colonel Hall.

WOMEN TO SEEK EQUALITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"The removal of all political disabilities and inequalities in the law for women in connection with registration, voting and office holding," is to be sought by the Boston League of Women Voters which recently met and endorsed the objects of a number of state and federal measures. The league is in favor of placing county institutions under state control.

We Suggest

That you make a visit to our kindergarten and primary department at the 723-725 Hill Street Store, for entertaining and instructive games for the little ones.

CUNNINGHAM, CURTISS AND WELCH CO.

723-725 SOUTH HILL STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

VILLE DE PARIS SEVENTH AT OLIVE B. H. DYAS CO.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

AUTHENTIC SPORTS APPAREL

for Women and Misses
ENGLISH SPORTS APPAREL SHOP
Fifth Floor

Harry Fink & Company

633-637 S. BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES
Apparel for women and misses exclusively—
one of California's Smartest Shops for Women

Monthly Style Bulletin

Sent on request

Woolrich-Kayser Shoe Co.

418 WEST 7TH ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Laird-Schober Shoes for Women
Johnson & Murphy Shoes for Men

Smart Footwear for Women and Men

Good Footwear
337-339 S. Broadway
LOS ANGELES

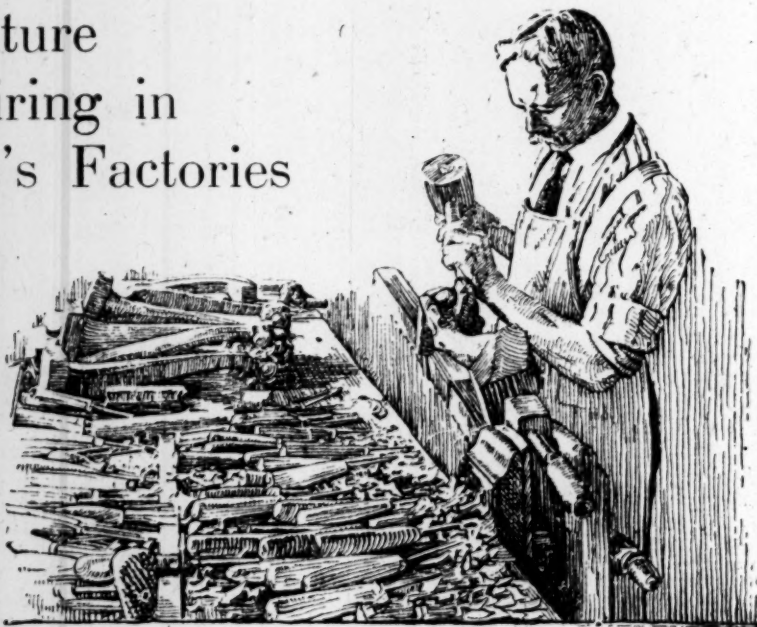
Citizens' National Bank

Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles
Capital \$1,800,000
Resources \$32,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$1,200,000
Correspondence invited.

Darling's Shop

Flowers for Her
The Shop Beautiful—200 West Fifth Street
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Telephone 6208—Particular attention to telephone and telegraph orders.

Furniture Repairing in Paine's Factories



—Virtually discontinued as a war measure—now has been restored to its former dominating position.

Furniture repairing in Paine's factories means rebuilding and restoring to former beauty and usefulness.

Paine guarantees satisfaction at charges as low as possible consistent with worthwhile workmanship.

Telephone Beach 5200—Repair Department

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street near Boylston Street, Boston



Unbleached

Because King Arthur flour is so good it does not need bleaching.

The finest selected wheat producing the highest grade flour in the United States.

KING ARTHUR FLOUR

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada

124 TREMONT ST. BOSTON BEACH 6000

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS' INCREASING POWER

Party Is Said to Be Easily the Strongest Single Political Force in Italy. While Its Power Is in the Ascendant

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy.—The most critical question in Italy today is not what the government or what the employers will do, but what the Socialist Party will do. Every meeting of Socialists is watched with as much interest as a national Democratic or Republican convention would be in the United States. The conference of the Socialist members of Parliament, at Trieste, and the conference of the "right wing" of the party, at Reggio Emilia, both of which took place recently, were reported almost verbatim in every newspaper in Italy regardless of its politics.

The reason for this is that the Socialist Party is by all odds the strongest single political force in the country today and its power is in the ascendant. In 1913 the membership of the party was 38,000. In 1917 it fell to 30,000. At the end of 1918 it had risen to 120,000, and it is now 250,000 strong. In the parliamentary elections of 1919 it polled 550,000 votes and elected 46 out of 506 Deputies. At the next election (November, 1919) its vote was over 2,000,000 and it elected 157 deputies, the Popular, or Ruman Catholic party, itself very radical, coming next with 99 deputies.

All Shades of Opinion

Previous to the recent municipal and provincial elections, the Socialists controlled a total of less than 400 communes and municipalities out of 8,000. It is safe to predict that the new vote will raise this number to 2,500 or 3,000, in spite of the fact that in many districts all the other parties have formed a "bloc" against them. Inside the party, however, there are all shades of opinion—not on the question of fundamentals and ultimate ends, but on what action is now feasible in Italy.

Those who believe that Italy will pull through her present crisis without anything more serious than the local clashes between workers and police, which are constantly occurring and which hardly cause a ripple on the surface of Italian public opinion, pin their faith to the conservative leaders in the party—Mr. Turati, Mr. Treves, and Mr. Medigliani. These men are conscious of the serious economic condition which confronts Italy just now, and of the isolation which would be possible should she attempt anything which would incur the displeasure of the outside world. Above all they are against the application of Russian methods to the Italian situation.

"Why should we blindly follow Russian methods?" shouted Mr. Mazzini, one of the Socialist peasant leaders, at the conference in Reggio Emilia. "Let Russian peasants learn from us, who have built a social organization superior to anything which they have ever attempted." Particularly in this group against the repression of free speech and opinion, which has been part of the Bolshevik régime in Russia. It upholds the Italian tradition of tolerance.

Revolutionary Gestures

This group—the "Right wing"—has very little following inside the ranks of the Socialist Party membership. At the last party conference, the entire directorate was elected from among the "Left" group. But they unquestionably have a very large following among the workers who, although they are not members of the party, constitute nearly 90 per cent of its voting strength. Just how these masses feel is questionable. They seem to be fond of revolutionary gestures, easily excited to action, but volatile, and quick also to settle down.

The largest and most important groups are the peasants, who appear to be increasingly Socialist but conservative; the railway workers, who are far and away the most radical body of workers in the country, and who are counted upon by the "Lefts,"—the metal workers, who started the "revolution" of September, but who appear to be quiet though not entirely satisfied now—and the seamen, who constantly make revolutionary gestures, but who seem to be actuated in most of their serious decisions by considerable common sense.

The "Lefts" who again are divided into various degrees of redness, point to the growing strength of the party under "Left" leadership as evidence of the state of public opinion in the country. They contend that although various bodies may be against revolution—achieved either by forcing a governmental crisis and taking over the government, or by fostering an economic crisis similar to the one of last September—the overwhelming mass of the workers is Socialist in its sympathies and would support the revolution if the situation were an actuality.

Looking to English Support

They make light of the economic difficulties which would confront the country, saying that revolutionary action is born, not made, and that the country is ripe for it. When questioned concerning the shortage of food and coal which would confront the country if the rest of the world chose to resort to a blockade, they inevitably pin their faith to the workers of England. Many of them believe absolutely that the English workers would support them with food and coal.

Inside the party organization, opinions are shaping very rapidly and the whole policy will come to a head in the conference of all factions which will take place in Florence the last week in December. The great issue

in this conference will be over the question of whether the party will expel the "Right" members in harmony with instructions which have been received from the Third International in Moscow, with which they are affiliated. Among the Lefts there are many who will try to compromise with Moscow, in order to avoid a split in the party. Chief among these is Mr. Serrati, the editor of "Avanti," which, in addition to being the official organ of the Socialist Party, is the second largest daily newspaper in the whole of Italy.

The strongest elements in the party, both among the "Rights" and the "Lefts," seem now to be aligning themselves on the side of conciliation and unity and against a split. If they prevail in December, matters in Italy will probably continue to simmer along in their present state for some months—or until a governmental or economic crisis spontaneously occurs. If a split takes place in the party ranks it will mean that the party which at present holds the largest political power in Italy will be committed to a thorough-going aggressive, Bolshevik program. It may be the beginning of the breaking of the Socialist power. It may be the beginning of a very serious time in Italy.

AUSTRALIA TACKLES PROHIBITION QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—In three states prohibition is a live issue: in South Australia, in which a huge petition has been presented asking for a referendum on the question; in Victoria, which is about to vote on the question by electorates, and in Queensland, which is to have the opportunity of voting on prohibition. In Victoria an attempt to introduce the simple majority vote, as against the three-fifths majority, at the forthcoming poll, was unsuccessful. The liquor trade lobbied effectively in favor of the three-fifths and the government made the vote in the State House a non-party one, the liquor side winning, but not by a large majority.

Mr. Greenwood, who lead the prohibition party in the House, pointed out that the three-fifths handicap meant that the vote for no-license had to exceed by 50 per cent the total vote cast for continuance and reduction combined. This was so because the act required that the vote for no-license must be three-fifths, or 60 per cent of the total poll recorded. Thus, assuming that 75 per cent of the voters on the roll (900,000) exercised the franchise, the respective figures would have to be as follows in order that no-license might be carried:

Number of votes recorded..... 875,000
For no-license..... 405,000
For continuance and reduction combined..... 270,000
Majority required for no-license... 135,000

In addition, said Mr. Greenwood, the act required that a no-license vote must be equal to 80 per cent of the total number of voters on the roll. At the last general election only a 55 per cent poll was recorded, so that if a no-license vote had been taken at that election not a single electorate in Victoria could have gone dry.

Dealing with the question of reduction, Mr. Greenwood said that the reduction issue, which was to be decided by a simple majority, was worthless to temperance reform. The law provided that if reduction were carried the Licenses Reduction Board "might" close 25 per cent of the hotels; it was optional. The liquor trade had prospered greatly, he said, during the first eight years after the license board had been constituted. In that period 803 hotels had been closed, but the remainder were doing 32½ per cent more business than at the time that the board came into existence.

FRANCE DEVELOPS A DANUBE POLICY

Her Ambition Is to Dominate River's Traffic and to Secure Hold on Central Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—LONDON, England.—The Danube is a river of enormous commercial and political importance, declares W. Crawford Price, and while it is easy to understand the ambition of France to dominate its traffic and to secure a leech-like hold on Central Europe, it is equally obvious that such a consummation would be agreeable neither to the other great powers and those lesser powers whose tonnage is there well represented, nor to the half dozen or so countries which are in a more or less degree dependent upon it for their communications. As a matter of fact, the tendency toward internationalization, inaugurated in the seventeenth century, has been, and is continuous, and Great Britain has now secured a firm hold on the navigation after considerable negotiation.

The idea of a Danubian Confederation was quashed principally by Tzecho-Slovakia, speaking through Dr. Benes, her Foreign Minister. The difficulty here lies principally with the Danubian States themselves, for the political differences between them are as formidable as those which afflict western Europe. Some, like Tzecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, and Rumania, have more or less identical aims and interest, but these same aims and interest are opposed to the cherished ambitions of some of their neighbors.

Cooperation Unlikely

The divisions between Poland, Tzecho-Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, and Jugo-Slavia are too acute to permit at present of anything in the nature of sincere mutual cooperation, and in the case of at least two of them the sentiments nurtured toward their neighbors are frankly unfriendly.

It so happens that, while the strongest group among the above-named states is that made up of Tzecho-Slovakia, Rumania, and Jugo-Slavia, French diplomacy pivoted its efforts principally upon Poland and Hungary. The Poles may be all that the Paris press has said of them, but until their ambitions are confined to more moderate limits, they will provide an effective barrier to general cooperation. On the other hand, if France had intended to single out one state more calculated than another to wreck her schemes from the commencement, her choice must surely have fallen upon Hungary.

Hungary Anti-Bolshevik

Hungary, of course, is the anti-Bolshevik country par excellence, and the French are so deeply committed to the support of the anti-Bolshevik forces in Russia (they even maintain the consulate of the "White" régime in various parts of Europe) that the inclination toward the Magyars is easily comprehensible. Again, Hungary like Poland, is Roman Catholic—fanatically so. Roman Catholicism and Budapest is a splendid center for any attempted control of the Danube. But Hungary is at daggers drawn with Tzecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia, she is still with the surplus arms and ammunition of the late Hapsburg army, and, apparently, not without intention to turn them to political account should occasion arise; she has lost no time in propagandizing, plotting and intriguing against her neighbors, who perceive regard her as a very present menace. One result has been that France, in singling out Hungary as the axis of her Central or Eastern European policy, has lost prestige elsewhere, particularly in Tzecho-Slovakia.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

Unprecedented Price Reductions

have been made in the remaining stock of

Sumptuous Fur Garments

fashioned in the latest mode of Ermine, Mink, Broadtail, Mole, Karakul and Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat); also in

NECKPIECES of Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable and Silver Fox

A Limited Number of French Seal Coats

(seal-dyed coney; dyed abroad) have been marked at the very special price of

\$95.00

French Seal Muffs

to match these Coats at **\$21.00**

Fur Department, Third Floor (Madison Avenue Section)

Monday Sales of Timely Interest

Three Thousand Yards

of

39-inch Chiffon Velvet

of beautiful quality, in black, brown, taupe and navy blue

extraordinarily priced at

\$3.90 per yard

(First Floor)

French Filet Lace Window Panels

(handmade; imported this season)

offering remarkable values at

\$17.50, 19.50, 22.00 to 45.00 each

A supplemental offering will comprise a number of

Decorative Lace Pieces

at appreciable price reductions

Excellent gift suggestions, these

(Fourth Floor)

A Quantity of All-wool Fabrics

in appropriate lengths for Suits, Coats and Skirts (boxed, if desired, for holiday presentation)

at attractively low prices

This offering comprises only this season's materials—all new and fresh.

Among them are sports suitings, plaids, broadcloths, and plain and embroidered serges, velours and tricelines.

(First Floor)

Women's

Silk Undergarments

the greater part of them a new purchase and all of them desirable for holiday gifts, at prices representing exceptionally good values

Nightrobes **\$4.95, 6.50**

Envelopes **3.95, 4.85, 5.90**

Bloomers and Drawers **2.95, 3.95**

Camisoles **95c., 1.65, 1.90**

prices over \$5.00 are subject to tax (Second Floor)

Women's and Misses' Sweaters

(suggesting attractive and practical holiday gifts); including the following selections from stock

at greatly reduced prices

Wool Sweaters

at . . . **\$4.75, 9.75, 15.00, 24.50**

Silk Sweaters **\$27.50, 32.50**

Also a number of

Silk Shawls, in Persian designs; reduced to **\$10.50**

(Third Floor)

Women's Petticoats

Of silk jersey, edged with fringe; specially priced at **\$6.25**

Of white cotton material, including a shadow-proof model, panelled back and front; at the specially reduced price of **\$2.90**

(Second Floor)



A Tailored Effect

We suggest button pumps to go with tailored attire. They give a final touch of elegance to clothes that fit snugly with a graceful sweep of line. There is a smack of Parisian in the shortish vamp and high arch. The tailoring of the shoe around the stocking heightens the effect of a pretty arch.



Walk-Over Shops

Walk-Over Shoes Are Sold in Leading Cities Throughout the World

A.H. Howe & Sons

170 Tenth St., Boston 378 Washington St.,
2359 Washington St., San Francisco

THE CHATEAU
Fashion's newest for foot
attire. The Chateau
Button is distinguished
by a shortish vamp with
a Parisian strap effect.
Quaintly novel in style.

\$12.50

HISPANO-AMERICAN
BONDS TIGHTENING

Spanish Race Festival Is Taken
Up Warmly by All South
American Republics and Par-
ticularly by Argentina

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Two or three years ago, when affairs of the war and all the possibilities of the future which were attached thereto forced such considerations to the front, Spain and her overseas daughters entered upon an intensive effort toward tightening the bonds and increasing the sentiment of their relationship. If the keenest initiative in this matter was taken by Spain—cynics suggesting that perhaps she had most to gain—it is right to say that the effort was taken up warmly by all the South American republics and particularly by Argentina.

It was determined then to make for the future a much more special celebration of the day of the discovery of America by Columbus, than had been done in the past, and in effect to make of it a great race festival and to call it such, that is the "Fiesta de la Raza." Commissions in all countries were appointed, and the establishment of institutions, the erection of monuments, the installation of chairs in universities and all the rest of the possibilities were determined upon, including a grand parade of the race in the mother country. There was no doubt of the earnestness and sincerity of this movement, money for all the projects was available, and the various governments, especially the Spanish, lent their hearty cooperation.

Progress Not Striking

In so far the movement has not made that striking practical progress that was desired for it, the circumstances of the times and the intense preoccupations of most countries with their various political and economic difficulties are fairly pleaded as excuse, but it has really made a distinct advance, and the Fiesta de la Raza is now a real thing in the Spanish and South American calendar. Last year the day was honored with some enthusiasm in the capital and various parts of Spain; this year it has been a little more so.

One of the chief of the early functions in this connection in Madrid was a reception given at the Palace Hotel by the Chargé d'Affaires of the Argentine Republic, Mr. Levilier, to the members of the Spanish Government, the diplomatic body, the consuls in Madrid and the American delegates to the International Postal Congress. The assembly on this occasion was a most impressive one. There were also present the ministerial, consular or other representatives of all the South American states.

A note of peculiar interest was given to the proceedings in the announcement that was made of a considerable achievement on the part of the Argentine Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Levilier. The Spanish Royal Academy of History some time ago determined to give a gold medal annually to the

Spanish or Hispano-American writer who had most distinguished himself during the year by his works in favor of Hispano-American unity and cooperation. At the last meeting of the society it was determined that the medal this year should be awarded to Mr. Levilier, whose works had met with great appreciation, and at this reception the director of the academy, the Marques de Laurencin, had his congratulations. Other cultural societies have established similar prizes.

Celebrations Enthusiastic

Among the chief public celebrations was one organized by the Juventud Hispano Americana. The students in the different faculties and schools left the Central University shortly after 11 o'clock, bearing their standards in front of them, the procession being over a thousand strong and wending its way through the chief streets of the city. Later in the day there was a reception organized by the Municipal Council and held at the university buildings. There was an impressive attendance and some speechmaking in favor of Spain and everybody and everything connected with her, the Cuban minister attracting particular attention by his references to the recent visit of the Spanish cruiser, Alfonso XIII to Havana and his strong advocacy of the tightening of bonds between Cuba and Spain.

Some of the provincial celebrations were extensive and enthusiastic. There was a great festival at Corunna, organized by the Casa de America in Galicia and held in the Teatro Rosalia de Castro. A banquet was held at which the consuls of all the South American states attended, Garcia Acuna, former Spanish consul in various South American states, presiding. There was much cheering for Hispano-American fraternity. At Cadiz also there were notable celebrations.

CAPE COLONY'S SHARE
IN PARLIAMENT LIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—The electoral census shows the number of voters in the Cape Province is 200,874. In the Transvaal, 158,725; in the Free State, 38,106; and in Natal 51,289. The number of members is Cape Province 51, Transvaal 49, Free State 17, and Natal 17. Taking the figures as a whole, it takes 3939 voters to return a member to Parliament in the Cape Province, while in the Transvaal there is one member to 3240 voters. The Cape Province is thus under-represented to the extent of at least 20 per cent as compared with the Transvaal.

Since the Union 13 members have been added to Parliament, all of whom have gone to the Transvaal. This, of course, has been in direct accordance with the Act of Union, and no objection can be taken to it. Next year, however, according to the act, a census of the European adult male population is to be taken for the purpose of regulating the distribution of members, and in view of the very considerable increase in the number of registered voters in the Cape, which has not been reflected at all in Parliament, it may naturally be expected that the representation of the Province will be increased.

ENEMY STATES AS
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Union of League of Nations So-
cieties at Milan Declares That
League Cannot Attain Its Ends
Unless All Nations Join It

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—Following the Brunswick conference of the German societies in support of a league of nations, a similar organization known as the International Union of League of Nations Societies met at Milan. Count Sforza, the Foreign Minister, welcomed the delegates in a fine address, while Italy's representative on the League Council, Count Tittoni, also delivered an enthusiastic speech in which he laid particular stress on the fact that the League of Nations welcomed the support of the private organizations from 17 countries, represented at the congress.

There were particularly strong delegations present from the entente states, such as Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Poland, Greece, China, Portugal and Czechoslovakia. Among the "neutrals" Switzerland, Holland, Spain and Scandinavia were well represented. In addition, Russia and the Georgian Republic, although not yet members of the League of Nations, had sent delegates. The regulations of the union prevented the "enemy" countries being represented; but the congress had the good sense to remove the obstacles by deciding that League societies could join the Union with the consent of a two-thirds majority of the present members. The Austrian League Society was immediately received into the Union.

Effective Guarantees

Perhaps the liveliest and most important discussion turned upon the question whether the congress ought to give expression to the desire that the "enemy" states, above all Germany, join the League. It was felt that the League could not attain its ends unless all nations join it. Even the French delegates declared solemnly that they had no wish to have Germany excluded for longer than could be helped. They added that they were determined to abandon their hatred of the aggressor, because they knew that it would be impossible to find a satisfactory way out of the world's enormous difficulties without solidarity between victors and vanquished.

Nevertheless, they (the French delegates) opposed a resolution, moved by the Italian group, and most eloquently supported by Professor Borghese, to the effect that the former "Central Powers" be admitted to the League immediately and unconditionally. They did so on the strength of Article 1 of the Covenant, which makes the admission of fresh members contingent upon their compliance with the League's conditions with regard to armaments, as well as upon their giving effective guarantees of

their sincere intention of observing their international obligations.

The wording, "effective guarantees," had, hitherto, been generally considered to have a moral purport only, i. e., to mean a solemn reminder that Germany could not be admitted to the League before the latter came to be profoundly convinced that she had ceased to regard international treaties as mere scraps of paper. Very many experts had regarded Article 1 as a sort of advice tendered to the League's members not to admit Germany unless they had come to the conclusion that she could be really trusted to carry out her "intentions to observe her international obligations."

France's Price

It seems, however, that some French groups are about to demand positive guarantees for the admission of Germany. It is thought likely that France will regard as an "effective" guarantee nothing short of the permission of Germany that France should occupy additional German territory. The possibility of such a claim being made appears to be the principal reason why in Germany not only the ultra-pacifists, who believe the League to be much too undemocratic, and the extreme nationalists, who foster the notion of a revanche too much to be fond of a pre-eminently peace-making League, are opposed to it. They are afraid of demands and conditions which would be unacceptable by Germany.

Professor Aulard, the spokesman of the French delegation at Milan, laid stress on the point that the German guarantees would have to be "effective." He added that Germany could not become a member of the League before having given guarantees for fulfilling the treaty conditions and the reparation question.

In Milan the French standpoint triumphed. The Italian motion, although energetically supported by Lady Gladstone in the name of the British delegation, was rejected by 9 to 5 votes, three delegations refraining from voting. Later the congress adopted a resolution to the effect that it was desirable that the League should, as soon as possible, embrace all nations without exception.

BIBLE IN VICTORIAN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The following circular in regard to the Bible in schools and prohibition has been issued to Roman Catholic clergy by Father John Barry, administrator of the Melbourne Diocese, apropos of the state elections: "It is the solemn duty of every (Roman) Catholic to place last on the list any candidate who would favor the introduction of the Bible into the state schools, and those who seek direction in regard to the local option may be safely advised to vote for the present conditions, in the light of the pronouncement of the archbishops after their meeting in 1918."

HUNGARY TRIES TO
SUPPRESS MASONS

Refusal of Freemasons to Join
Revolution Has Undoubtedly
Caused Present Persecution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Freemasonry

in Hungary may now be regarded as a thing of the past. A letter has just been received from a Hungarian brother who says: "As you doubtless know, Hungarian Freemasonry has been abolished by the present government. The light has gone out of our lodges, our hammer is at rest, we are condemned to social inactivity. The name of Freemason now denotes an outcast, and he who bears it must be excluded completely from public life. Why do you ask. In the opinion of the present government, our influence in destructive, we are the cause of the fall of the state. I should think that my preceding letters, in which I spoke in favor of the unity of the Hungarian nation, sufficiently contradicted this accusation. It is, however, useless to recriminate, for you know that the gods themselves struggle in vain against stupidity! But the evil-minded person is worse than the stupid one, and unhappily, the latter predominate among us today."

Now what are the facts? Is the charge against Freemasonry justified? It may be said straightaway that there is not one iota of truth in the accusation. Freemasons took no part whatever in the creation of the Bolshevik Government in Hungary, nor did it support it when created, and this, probably, accounts for the fact that today, in Hungary, it is a criminal offense to be a Freemason, the penalty, when discovered, being discharge from employment, coupled with imprisonment. It was, undoubtedly, the refusal of members of the craft to take part in the revolutionary movement that led to such drastic action being taken against the order and its members. The proceedings, however, afford an eloquent commentary on the charges made recently that the hidden hand of the craft can be traced in all revolutionary movements, especially those of continental Europe.

Bela Kun's Instigation

The revolutionists even suppressed Freemasonry a month or so before the Bolshevik Government issued its official mandate. Lodges were entered by force, their documents and minute books seized, their libraries taken, possession taken of their buildings, and their wealth confiscated, all without any order from from any superior authority. All was done at the instigation of Bela Kun. The drastic measures, afterward confirmed by the Bolshevik Government, have been confirmed by the new government, which is entirely Roman Catholic. Bela Kun suppressed the

lodges because he found them too "bourgeois." It was for this reason that the Hungarian Social Democratic Party at its congress held at Easter, 1918, carried a resolution that no member of the party could become a member of a Masonic lodge, as it was a "bourgeois organization." Then the new government suppressed the lodges because it discovered, so it said, that Bela Kun's revolution was prepared in their midst! Amazing logic!

The buildings of the Grand Lodge Symbolique at Budapest are, however, to be kept exactly in the state and condition as when they were taken over. They are to be thrown open to the public and lectures are to be delivered within the walls on "the injurious influence of Freemasonry." The Grand Lodge is fitted up in a luxurious manner. It comprises six halls or lodge rooms for various Masonic ceremonies, in the most beautiful of which is a triple golden throne crowned by a huge canopy. The steps of the throne are covered with richly embroidered carpets, a star of David in shining cloth of gold occupying the center place in the carpet.

The Tables Turned

Before the war the Grand Lodge of Hungary was free to work in its own lodges whilst Austrian masonry was banned. Today the contrary is the case. Austrian masonry, whose members formerly went to Pozsony, on Hungarian territory, to be initiated, has now been organized as the Grand Lodge of Vienna. At present it consists of 12 lodges, formerly known as "Humanitarian Societies," whose members used to belong to the different lodges of Pozsony, or, as it is known in America and Britain, Pressburg.

At a recent meeting of this Grand Lodge of Vienna, the Grand Master spoke severely against the continual persecutions of the Hungarian brethren and the violent dispossession of their lodges. He expressed the hope that the behaviour of the Hungarian officers toward an association which, like Hungarian Freemasonry, had never anything to do with politics, but which had always fought strenuously and with great disinterestedness for humanitarian objects, would stir up the indignation of the whole of the civilized world.

Many of the Hungarian brethren have taken refuge in foreign countries and are seeking to enlist the sympathy of their comrades all over the world as well as their support against the officially sanctioned outrages of the terrorists.

TEXTILE PLANT TO CLOSE

WARE, Massachusetts—The Odis Company, textile manufacturers, employing 700 hands, announced today that its plant will be closed all next week owing to shortage of orders. The concern has recently been operating three days a week.



20%
Reduction

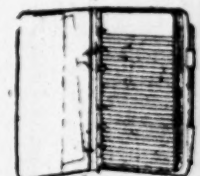
On Many
MARK CROSS
Articles Regular Stock

Now, a Dollar may
look anybody in the face
without being ashamed of
its own weakness.

The Holidays are coming—the variety is here.

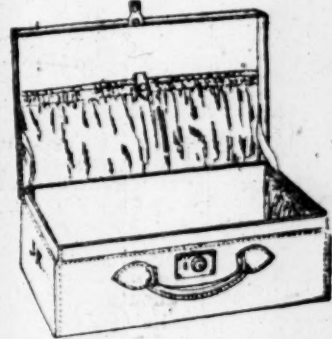
A Gift has an added
flavor when "It Comes
from MARK CROSS."

Cross "Loose-leaf"
Memo.



Book: alphabetical index page, pencil,
Tan or black leathers. 4 sizes. Specially
priced.....\$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.25, \$5.75

Cross Suit Case



For women: made with shirred pocket
inside lid, two shirred pockets at sides.
Strong lock and handle. Black or
colored morocco leather, silk lining.
Specially priced.
14-inch, \$32.70 16-inch, \$36.55

CROSS ENGLISH
TAN CAPEKIN
GLOVES

For womenfrom \$2.85

For menfrom \$3.75

White Washable Doeskin

For womenfrom \$3.25

Strap-wrist for Women

White Doeskin\$4.50

Capekin, in colors.....\$5.75

Cross French Gloves in Short

and Long Lengths

French kidskin, for women, from \$2.50

French suedefrom \$4.50

An extensive line of lined gloves for
Men and Women

Cross Sewing Stand



Of tan, English wicker, leather box fitted
with complete sewing accessories inside
cover, removable tray containing thread.
Ample work space underneath. Size,
25 3/4 inches high.....\$30.00

Gift Catalog Sent Upon Request

Mark Cross

145 Tremont Street
Between Temple Pl. and West St.
BOSTON, 11

404 Fifth Avenue 253 Broadway
NEW YORK

89 Regent Street
LONDON

Dealers Throughout the World

Store Closes at 5 P. M.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street

FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

39th Street

The Annual Sale of
"Onyx" Silk Hosiery

Prices Include War Tax

Women's Silk Stockings

Women's Silk Hose, of exceptional
quality, full fashioned, with lisle top
and sole. Black, White, Brown,
Suede, Navy, Silver, Gold, and a
variety of colors.....pair \$1.65

Women's All Silk Hose, of unusual
value, in seasonable weights. Black,
White, Brown and Greys.....pair \$1.95

Special attention is directed to the
latest "ONYX" creation—"Shere-
silk"—a hose of the lightest weight and
fine texture. Black, White, Brown
and Evening shades.....pair \$3.65

Ground Floor.

Women's All Silk Hose, of very fine
quality, with "Pointex" heel. Black,
White, Browns and Evening shades,
pair.....\$3.05

A fine selection of Fancy Hose, with
embroidered insteps and clocks. Un-
usual designs. Black and White, with
self and contrasting colors.....pair \$3.65

Silk Hose, with lisle top. Hand-
embroidered clocks. "Pointex" heels.
Self and contrasting colors, in Black
or White.....pair \$3.65

Men's Silk Half Hose
THE MAN'S SHOP

(Express Elevators.)

Men's heavy-weight pure Silk with
lisle cuff, heel and toe. Black, White
and colors.....pair 75¢

An extra fine selection of pure Silk,
Full Fashioned, with lisle top and
sole. Durable quality in Black, Cordo-
van, Navy, Grey and White, pair \$1.00

All Silk, extra good quality. Black
and colors.....pair \$1.94

Heavy weight Black Silk with self
or White Clocks. Also English Shot
Silk, Ribbed, in all the leading color
combinations.....pair \$2.60

Roses White and Red

The red rose of Lancaster lies peacefully beside the
white rose of York in one of our show-cases. Forgotten
are the days when they were emblazoned on the
shields of opposing forces. Now one graces a beaded
bag of radiant hue, while the other's clear white beauty
is woven in a bag of softer colors.

Our bead bags are of unusual distinction. They are
beautifully patterned and mounted in jeweled gold.
Artistry is shown in every bit of the workmanship.
They offer themselves as Holiday gifts sure to please.
They come in a range of colors which permits con-
siderable freedom in selection.

Every woman likes to have a good-looking bag or
pocketbook. We have attractive brocaded and velvet
bags with gold and silver mountings. Our leather purses
and bags are unusually fascinating this year. We are
showing them in all the new shapes and shades. The
range of prices is wide.

Our other departments, too, contain many things
appropriate for Holiday gifts. Bring your list in with
you. You will be surprised to find how many names
you can scratch off in the course of an hour spent at
our counters. We are at your service.

Shreve, Crump and Low Company

Founded in 1880

Gold, Silver, and Jewelry—Makers of Original Gifts

147 Tremont Street

Boston, Massachusetts

© 1920, S. C. & L. Co.

LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY CLARENCE W. CHADWICK, C. S. B.

Clarence W. Chadwick, C. S. B., of Omaha, Nebraska, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science, Friday evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by John Randall Dunn, First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

I am happy to welcome you this evening to a lecture by an accredited member of The Board of Lectureship of this church.

Our friend's subject is, "Christian Science: Religion Made Practical." For a great many years he has been practicing what he is preaching—demonstrating that the understanding of Christian Science heals sickness, destroys sin, and brings to mortals a glimpse of the kingdom of heaven, here and now.

It is, therefore, with great pleasure that I present to you Clarence W. Chadwick, C. S. B., of Omaha, Nebraska.

The Lecture

Mr. Chadwick said in his lecture: What the whole world needs today is more religion. But this religion must be made practical if it is to prove remedial or constructive. The gospel of healing must accompany the gospel of preaching, if the Word is to be with power. It is what Christians do, more than what they say, that convinces one that there is salvation in religion.

Because Christian Science has healed its thousands and hundreds of thousands in Jesus' way, it has won its right to recognition as a practical religion. The best way to inspire a man's faith in God, is to heal him morally and physically, thereby proving to him the power of Immanuel, "God with us," and giving him breath and freedom of thought with which to recognize the great need of a demonstrable religion. His experience of healing soon does away with his innate opposition to spirituality. Those spiritually healed in Christian Science have nothing to say against Christ Jesus, nor against the religion which he lived to establish. Their one desire is to understand God and to make their religion practical. What a happy world this will be when every one in it can prove the healing power of divine Love!

God Is Love

The story is told of a man, who, when a small child, became separated from his parents and was made to believe that he had a most unkind and cruel father, one who was always severe, unloving, and unyielding; one who was relentless and unforgiving, showing neither mercy nor pity for his own. The child listened to this portrayal of his father's character, which naturally made him very unhappy; and he grew into manhood, actually believing it all to be true.

Finally, a traveler, who was well acquainted with his father, found his way to this man and told him what was really true about his father. The man soon saw that he had been laboring under a woeful misconception of his parent, who was now represented to him as a most loving father, full of goodness and compassion toward his children, never angry nor wrathful, but full of gentleness and tenderness and kindness—just the opposite of what he had been taught to believe.

Many of us have been educated to believe what is just as untrue concerning our heavenly Father; and not until Christian Science entered into our lives did we learn that God is Love, full of goodness, mercy, and compassion; that he sends no evil, sin, disease, nor death upon man; that he is never angry nor wrathful with his children, but unutterably kind and loving.

Who but a God of Love, a tender and compassionate Father, could say to us: "Come now, and let us reason together, though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool" (Isa. 1:18); "I will seek that which was lost, and bring again that which was driven away, and will bind up that which was broken, and will strengthen that which was weak" (Ezek. 34:16)?

Love, Truth, Life, Spirit, and Mind are some of the terms employed by Mrs. Eddy to define Deity to human consciousness. To one trained to believe in a God of wrath and vengeance, these synonyms for God, when studied in the light of Christian Science, reveal a new heaven and a new earth.

Humanity has the right to know that Love demonstrated is not only the greatest thing in the world, but that it is the sum and substance of being. How can there be more than omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent Love and its infinite manifestation? All other terms used to define Deity are but different names for divine Love.

Christian Science reveals spiritual man as inseparable from God. To know, then, that God is Love, makes men fearless, unselfish, loving, kind, and compassionate. To know that God is Truth, makes men truthful, trustworthy, upright, and honorable. To know that God is Life, makes men more mentally awake, active, and useful, and, therefore, increases longevity. To know that God is Spirit, increases spirituality and leads thought away from the body. To know that God is one infinite Mind, quickens one's mental faculties of perception and comprehension, and enlarges one's capacity for right thinking.

Love's invitation, given to the world through Christ Jesus twenty centuries ago, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest" (Matt. 11:28), is reiterated today in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. It comes with healing in its wings, revealing the sacred mission of Christ Jesus, to teach and to demonstrate the lesson of divine Love. If we would become acquainted with the Father, we must learn to love, for what saith the Scripture? "Beloved, let us love one another: for love is of God; and every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God. He that loveth not knoweth not God; for God is love" (1 John 4:7, 8).

The Saviour

Mrs. Eddy's teachings have thrown so much light upon the life and mission of the great Saviour of men, that the whole world rises to call her blessed. She says in substance to her followers: "If you profess to love him, keep his commandments." Then she explains, in unmistakable terms, how we are to prove our obedience.

When once asked whether she believed in the atonement of Christ, she replied: "I do; and this atonement becomes more to me since it includes man's redemption from sickness as well as from sin. I reverence and adore Christ as never before" (Miscellaneous Writings p. 96).

Christian Scientists do not believe that Jesus, the highest executor of God's law, atoned for our sins by annulling the righteous penalty for individual wrongdoing; but that, by demonstrating the omnipotence of good, he proved the utter powerlessness of evil, and thereby outlined for us the one and only way to escape the penalty for wrongdoing, viz., by ceasing to do wrong. By proving man's at-onement with God, good, he became, "the way, the truth, and the life" to all mankind.

Christian Scientists do not attempt to do away with the spiritual origin or divinity of Jesus. They accept, without reservation, Mrs. Eddy's statement that "Mary's conception of him was spiritual" (Science and Health, p. 332). They honor and revere the name of Christ Jesus, and they know only too well that something more than lip service is required to enable them to follow in his mental footsteps. They recognize the necessity for consecrated study and application of the sacred Word as presented in the Bible and in the Christian Science textbook, if they would ever make their religion practical.

One of the highest tributes ever paid the Saviour was by our revered Leader when she said: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick" (Science and Health, p. 476).

Demonstration

What is demonstration in Christian Science? It is the practical proof of God's power and presence, resulting in moral and physical healing. By way of illustration: Suppose that a Christian Scientist reads in the morning papers that some dreaded disease is about to make its appearance in his community; that it has already claimed its thousands of victims, and that materia medica is unable to cope with it. What does he do? He immediately reverses sense testimony by striving to realize that the one Mind, God, is ever-present and all-powerful, and governs the entire universe in perpetual peace and harmony; consequently, that there are no evil minds to believe in disease nor to fear it; that there is no evil power to mesmerize anyone into believing what is untrue. "He knows that divine Love is supreme; that it casts out all fear. He persists in abiding in this secret place of the omnipotence and omnipresence of good; and what is the result? He remains fearless and strong; he escapes the devastating scourge himself, and he helps many others to recognize the pothugginess of fear and hypnotic suggestion. This is Immanuel, "God with us," or demonstration.

One who knows nothing of Christian Science is confronted with the same glaring headlines, announcing the forthcoming plague. What does he do? The chances are that he will believe what he reads, and that he will pass along the lie to others. It is safe to say that it will not occur to him to think of God as an ever-present help. He believes that some awful calamity is about to be experienced; and he thinks of it so much, and becomes so fearful of results that, almost before he realizes it, that which he greatly feared has come upon him. Fear and disease are more real to him than what he calls life, and he surrenders to them unconditionally! How true the proverb: "The fear of man bringeth a snare; but whoso putteth his trust in the Lord shall be safe" (Prov. 29:25). Thousands upon thousands of human lives are sacrificed every year, because people insist upon believing and fearing what the senses tell them, instead of acknowledging and trusting in the divine presence, which is "of purer eyes than to behold evil" (Hab. 1:13).

Demonstration is the power of divine Love made practical to humanity. One cannot grasp the meaning of scientific demonstration nor become a successful practitioner until one learns how to feel and to express love for all mankind. The true Christian Scientist strives to abide in healing consciousness, one characterized by genuine humility and confidence, as well as thankfulness for God's goodness and mercy.

Had Christ Jesus failed to prove that "his word was with power" (Luke 4:32), could he have conferred power upon his disciples "to heal all manner of sicknesses and all manner of diseases" (Matt. 10:1)? Indeed not! No personal gift, no theological nor medical diploma, ever conferred real power upon anyone. The giving of spiritual power to his followers was nothing less than the practical proof to them of healing, accompanied by such audible attestation as the Master felt led to give. And this is demonstration, which

fully agrees with Webster's definition of the word: "to show by proof; to establish beyond a doubt."

Christians today are given power to heal only when they lose confidence in matter, and turn to God with such implicit faith, trust, and understanding, that healing actually takes place. To illustrate this point: In desperation a business man sought a Christian Scientist for help. He stated his condition as being one of hopelessness. The doctors had placed him on a rigid diet, and had given him only a few months in which to live. His nights were practically sleepless. He had frequently been advised to seek help in Christian Science, but he had ridiculed the mere mention of the subject. At last the still, small voice was heard as one talking aloud to him: "Go to Christian Science; it is your only hope." He obeyed the call. The practitioner lovingly assured him that there was help for him; that divine Love always forgives sin by destroying it in a repentant heart. One torment destroyed all sense of fear, enabling him to rest peacefully all night for the first time in months. In a few days the man was perfectly well, mentally transformed, able to attend to his regular duties. Materia medica and false theology had manacled him with the fetters of both disease and sin. Christian Science proved to him that the power of God was present to heal him mentally, morally, and physically.

Demonstration is not willing nor outlining things to come one way. It is the voluntary surrender of self-will and self-interest for the good of humanity. Christian Scientists do not demonstrate material things. They work mentally to bring their thinking into accord with the will of God. That is, they seek first the leading of divine wisdom, and then, as the result of unselfish obedience and trust, all needful things are added unto them. Demonstration discriminates between human want and spiritual need. Human beings may want a great many things which it is not at all needful nor advisable for them to have. Demonstration enables them to acquire only such things as are useful and needful. In other words, it enables them to be truly economical.

Talking Christian Science, or arguing in the letter, without practicing its precepts, does not make religion practical. Demonstration is the consistent blending of practice and profession, the unceasing prayer of Christian living, the overcoming, or blotting out, of evil with good.

God's Presence

Why are Christians so vitally concerned in the coming of Christ, Truth? Is it not because Christ comes to unmask and to destroy the falsity of evil, thereby revealing the all-presence of God, good? Is it not perfectly clear, then, that until the coming of the true idea or manifestation of God, one does not comprehend the mythical nature of evil? Can one overcome evil before one understands, at least in part, the power and presence of good? Christ Jesus plainly said: "If I had not come and spoken unto them, they had not had sin; but now they have no cloak for their sin" (John 15:22). The coming of Christ, then, is the message of a sure salvation for all mankind. But until they receive this message and lovingly obey its demands, the problem of evil for them will remain unsolved.

Where Christ, Truth, is, God is; and where God is, evil is not. Evil, then, in all its varied phases, is but a seeming absence of God. The warning of Scripture is not against the presence of evil, but against believing that evil has presence. Then, why spend one's time thinking and talking about that which has no real presence? Does such practice magnify the name of the Lord, the presence of God? Is not God's presence something more than an idle theory? Is it not something which cannot be annulled by the dictum of the personal senses? Pray, what is meant by these promises of Holy Writ: "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest" (Exa. 33:14); and "Do not let Ithacan and earth's wealth the Lord" (Jer. 23:24)? Do such statements suggest to the Christian something purely imaginary? To the Christian Scientist, the all-presence of God is the eternal substance and reality of being. The presence of good is the undeniable absence of sin and disease, else there is no foundation for Christian healing. The heart of man should rejoice to learn that evil is not presence at all, but is simply a supposititious absence of reality. Darkness is not presence, but is only a seeming absence of light, else darkness could never be dispelled by the light. God is light, and, since God is all, spiritual light must be the only real presence. All else is but a seeming absence of reality. Ignorance of God is not presence; but spiritual knowing or understanding is.

Does Christian Science heal the sick? Is a question that is answered today in a most practical way. In all parts of the civilized world may be found living witnesses to the healing power of Christian Science. The recipients of God's blessings will tell you that they owe a debt of endless gratitude, not only to the one God and to His Son, Christ Jesus, but to the beloved Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who, in the year 1866, discovered the Science of Christianity, and labored unremittingly and unselfishly to make it available to the whole world.

The great Master thought and wrought above and contrary to the senses, and, by so doing, he demonstrated the truth of his own most profound statement, "I and my Father are one"—one in quality, but not in quantity. He was maligned and crucified for proving the unity and reality of good.

Mary Baker Eddy, because of her spiritual recognition of the Principle supporting Jesus' healing works, which enabled her to annul sense testimony, likewise aroused the malice and hatred of worldlings. Because she trusted omnipotent Love to fill every human need, she lived to love and to bless all mankind. "He is bravely brave," she declares, "who dares at this date refute the evidence of material sense with the facts of Science, and will arrive at the true status of man because of it" (Miscellaneous Writings p. 183). Many thousands of brave, loyal Christian Scientists, in all sections of the world, opposed by both scientific and ecclesiastical, have achieved such notable success as to place Christian Science healing far beyond the experimental stage.

Physical healing in Christian Science, however, is secondary to the conquering of sin, expressed in the deep-rooted vices and passions of the carnal mind. There is not a single known disease or sin that cannot be healed in Christian Science. As an essential in Christian development and progress, as a proof of awakening from a material to a spiritual sense, the importance of physical healing cannot be overestimated. Regardless of race or creed, one must experience and understand the Christ-healing before one is really started on the road to heaven. As Jesus plainly stated, "If I with the finger of God cast out devils, no doubt the kingdom of God is come upon you" (Luke 11:20). Christ could not come to one without making known his healing presence. His coming in Christian Science is not figurative, not a mere theory to be accepted or rejected at will, but an actuality—an inevitable, incontrovertible, demonstrable fact; an active, vitalizing prelude to all true spiritual attainment.

This Science is preeminently successful in dealing with so-called contagious diseases, where the mental and physical manifestation is one and the same. No Christian Scientist attaches importance to the microscopic germ theory of disease. On the contrary, all of his time is occupied in magnifying the things that make for health and happiness. Since God never made a disease germ, blind human belief must father it; but belief never gave real power nor life to anything nor to anybody. Then, why flee from a lifeless germ as one chased by "the sound of a shaken leaf" (Lev. 26:36)? The so-called disease germ that is supposed to travel from city to city, and from continent to continent, is nothing more nor less than a disease thought germ; and when Christian people grasp this fact in the light of Christian Science, they will lose the fear and dread of disease, and will deal with the germ theory as a purely human invention. Running from a newly discovered germ because of the fear of some high-sounding name that has been given to it, is like fleeing from one's own shadow. If the thought or mental image of disease is of no consequence, and requires no attention on our part, as many aver, why call this image a dangerous reality, demanding immediate attention, when it is externalized, or shadowed forth on the body? A discordant mental picture is not made true nor real simply because it is projected upon the screen.

The modern germ theory of disease is already well on its way to a state of innocuous desuetude. It reports from medical journals are to be credited. While experimenting upon subjects selected for the purpose, thousands, and even millions, of different disease germs have been taken into the human system without producing the slightest effect; and at the onset of various diseases, no germs whatsoever have been in evidence, all of which goes to prove the fallacy of the theory. Some leading physicians of the country do not hesitate to denounce it in forceful terms.

When we learn that God's thoughts, or ideas, are omnipresent and inseparable from their divine source; that they alone are endowed with power and intelligence; that thoughts of sin and disease vanish into nothingness. A direct or scientific understanding of God heals because it cannot help healing. Healing through Christ, Truth, takes place as naturally as the shining of the sun. Every ray of spiritual light that floods human consciousness declares the presence, power, and glory of God and His Christ. How, then, can it avoid dispelling the dark shadows of finite sense? Truth heals because it has no affinity with error; Love heals because it has no affinity with hate; Mind heals because it has no affinity with matter.

Christian Science Treatment

Treatment in Christian Science means doing something for the sick according to an understood Principle, instead of experimenting upon them with poisonous drugs, and then waiting for days, weeks, and sometimes for months to see whether they get well. Christian Science treatment gives sight to the blind and hearing to the deaf, by doing something for them which no other form of treatment ever has done or ever can do. When it gives a sufferer immediate possession of health and strength, after materia medica has pronounced its verdict of hopelessness it does something for him which physical sense does not and cannot explain.

When all manner of diseases are healed in Christian Science treatment, and fear and sin are destroyed, does this not prove that intelligent action has been taken in behalf of the afflicted? When the anxious and fearful mother asks help for her innocent babe, who, the doctors say, cannot possibly survive, and Christian Science gives instant relief by breaking the mesmeristic environment of ignorance, fear, and anxiety—who would presume to declare that nothing has been done for the helpless infant? If Christian Science treatment makes a specialty of any one thing, it is in doing something for suffering humanity, instead of trusting God aside in the hour of trouble by bowing down to the verdict of the deceitful senses.

When these senses pass judgment upon man, declaring that he is sick, even going so far as to pronounce the verdict of death upon him, is it the exercise of "good common sense" to sit idly by and accept the testimony of five witnesses who know positively nothing of the God "who healeth all thy diseases"? Or shall we rise in righteous rebellion against such testimony, knowing that the power and presence of God and His Christ are more to us than anything else in the world? It is the physical senses, remember, that advise and would compel the use of material remedies; that call sin and disease real, and man a mixture of mind and matter; and that demand complete medical supervision and control of the human body. Is the hand of the Lord shortened that it cannot save? God never inspired faith in the use of poisonous drugs. It goes without saying, then, that Christian Science treatment is not founded upon the belief of intelligent men.

Let particular attention be called to the fact that Christian Science treatment is not the erroneous influence of any form of mesmerism or hypnotism. The experience of a young man seeking help from a professional hypnotist, will make this point clear. His very first visit resulted in seeming relief from extreme pain, but the relief was of short duration. Again, he sought the same source for help and with the same result. He soon found himself making several calls a day, and each time the interval of apparent ease from pain grew shorter, until finally, after spending several hours a day with his would-be helper, and experiencing no relief at all he discontinued his calls.

At this juncture a friend recommended that he try Christian Science. He did so and was quickly and permanently healed. The Christian Scientist, understanding the omnipotence and omnipresence of divine Mind, was enabled to prove to the patient the unreality of pain, and this healed him, and awakened within him a desire to know more about God, something which never takes place under the soporific influence of mesmerism or hypnotism.

From various human quarters there comes the amazing assertion that Christian Science treatment is nothing but human suggestion. "Anyone who knows how to give a scientific treatment, knows that suggestion plays no part in it. When one learns how the sick are healed in Christian Science, one will neither advocate nor make use of hypnotic suggestion in any form. The only healing power is divine Love, and the vitality and warmth of divine Love could not be imparted through suggestion. Suggestion is the child of self-will; it is a lawless human make-believe, which neither heals nor blesses.

Hundreds of men and women have had their experience with the so-called clever salesman, who persuaded them, against their own better judgment, to purchase some needless article. This phase of willful suggestion may sometimes appear to be clever, but it is never Christian. A traveling salesman, forgetting the Golden Rule, and wishing to establish a record for himself, sometimes yields to the temptation to make use of suggestion. What is the result? Word soon reaches him from his house that certain orders taken by him a short time before have been canceled by letter or wire from the purchaser. If salesmen were Christian Scientists they would surrender their positions rather than stoop to such wrong methods.

Human autocracy, personal domination—all selfish human control plays no part in legitimate business. Instead of being remedial or constructive, it spells inevitable disappointment, defeat for anyone who continues, either ignorantly or intentionally, to make use of it.

Asking our friends to hold good thoughts for us is a careless habit. If we want them to treat us, to pray for us scientifically, we should say so. It should be stated, right here, that holding thoughts for people in order to smooth over their aches and pains, is not the practice of Christian Science. The rule for Christian conduct in Christian Science, is to keep one's thought pure at all times, and to believe only what is spiritually true about God and man. This rule definitely separates Christian Science treatment from the practice of so-called mental science and "new thought."

Christian Science so thoroughly refutes the false claims of clairvoyance, that when a clairvoyant turns to Science for help, he loses all faith in his art and forsakes its practice. The sooner such erroneous practice is destroyed, the better for humanity, for some of the saddest of human experiences have come to those who have been induced to believe its misleading divinations.

Christian Science treatment is the plain and simple truth, understood and demonstrated, which makes free indeed. It is the prayer of those who think and live above the plane of human suggestion.

The Practitioner

Students of Christian Science who have experienced healing, and moral regeneration, who have made a thorough study of our Leader's works, and are loyal to her teachings, are called upon to make their religion practical to humanity. Those who can devote their entire time to the healing work are known to the world as Christian Science practitioners.

Their mission is not primarily to effect physical healing, but to bring to humanity a scientific understanding of God and His "saving health." Knowing that of himself he can do nothing, but that through divine power alone healing works are wrought, the practitioner is indeed a true follower of the Christ, ever on guard to prove God's power to heal. The real

work of the practitioner is to purify his own consciousness so that it may become a transparency for Truth to shine through. He arrogates no power to himself. He indulges in no self-glorification. He judges no man. The practitioner is, therefore, no mental freak or prodigy; he is a practical, temperate, law-abiding citizen, and earns his modest wage through faithful, systematic work. He knows that to work is to "pray with the understanding"; and that the only service that counts is a service of love. He wields a moral and spiritual influence in the community which is above the price of rubies. No one will ever regret making his acquaintance.

Opposed to Spiritualism

At this particular time, when the thought of the human body is being so abnormally accentuated, when spiritualism and mediumship are so obnoxious to the public thought, and the unavailing attempt is being made to associate the name of our revered Leader, Mrs. Eddy, with those who believe in communion with the departed, let it be said that Mrs. Eddy never believed in spiritualism, nor in mediumship; never believed in any communion between the living and the departed; and in proof of these statements, one will find in her textbook, Science and Health, a chapter entitled, "Christian Science versus Spiritualism." Many spiritualists, after turning to Christian Science, have lost all faith in spiritualism, because Christian Science has enabled them to prove conclusively that Spirit cannot be physically conceived of as less than infinite.

The publicity which is at present being given to spiritualistic claims, is, no doubt, one of the experiences made possible by the recent world war, which has called forth the mental anguish of multitudes, longing for communion with their dear departed. If all who are still clinging to this belief of embodied and disembodied spirits, will only look to Christian Science for a present spiritual sense of their loved ones, all tears will soon be wiped away, and the understanding will obtain that Spirit is Life, God, and that man, the image and likeness of God, can never be separated from eternal Life.

When it is better understood that man lives, and moves, and has his being in Spirit, and not in a mortal body, the so-called communications of spiritualism will rightfully be classified as sense phenomena, unknown to the so-called departed communicator, but belonging wholly to our present plane of existence.

World Problems

The religion of Christ Jesus put into daily practice, is the only thing that can rid the world of the chaotic conditions which now seem to prevail. Coincident with the demonstration of the Christian virtues is the disappearance of that "greatest curse of the human race"—selfishness. Human laws will, no doubt, continue to be enacted during the transitional period; but not until the higher law of Spirit, founded upon the First great Commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," is recognized and obeyed, will the reign of human selfishness give place to universal peace and brotherhood: to humanity, justice, and kindness.

Christ Jesus, the great Wayshower, offers complete deliverance to the world from its social, civil, political, and religious differences. His unparalleled example of self-sacrifice still shines forth as a beacon to all who would learn the divine solution for every human problem, be it small or great. Strive as one may to find a shorter route, one will discover, sooner or later, that the Christ way of learning Life, so long lost to the world through dogma and persecution, has again been given to humanity through the tireless, unselfish efforts of our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy. She it is who has so quickened the universal consciousness to the need of study and practicing the precepts of the great Nazarene, that countless thousands have been enabled to say of him as did Peter of old: "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God" (Matt. 16:16). If the time spent in forcing human theories and opinions upon others, could be devoted to a more serious study of the Sermon on the Mount, and to the practice of its precepts, the reign of unselfishness would sooner be recognized in every department of human life. Jesus' teachings are proved to be practical in Christian Science. The practice of Christianity has not failed. It was the lauded of Christian practice which caused the church to drift into dogmatism and formalism, and to substitute creeds for a demonstrable religion.

Capital and Labor

The seeming conflict between capital and labor is largely an exhibition of human selfishness, due to false standards of education. If the world's educational institutions could be founded upon the Christ, Truth, instead of upon belief in intelligent matter, there would sooner be a race of people whose only aim in life would be to understand and to do the will of God, to live a life of Christian service.

The selfish materialist, whether capitalist or laborer, believing in the reality of matter, is living a life of material accumulation and hoarding. What will awaken him? He must learn how to give, how to lend a helping hand to others, how to share with them his own blessings. It is what a man does with his wealth that makes him truly wealthy.

The helpless sick man is just as much a slave to matter. He, too, is hugging his sick beliefs, and constantly adding to them. What will heal him? He must learn how to give, how to express the good, belonging to man's real selfhood. The moment he begins to give out that which is real and true about God and man, he be-

comes a transparency for Truth to shine through. He arrogates no power to himself. He indulges in no self-glorification. He judges no man. The practitioner is, therefore, no mental freak or prodigy; he is a practical, temperate, law-abiding citizen, and earns his modest wage through faithful, systematic work. He knows that to work is to "pray with the understanding"; and that the only service that counts is a service of love. He wields a moral and spiritual influence in the community which is above the price of rubies. No one will ever regret making his acquaintance.

Universal Suffrage

Under the leavening influence of Christian Science, the problem of universal suffrage is rapidly approaching realization, but it is not yet divorced from some pronounced phases of human selfishness, due to a lack of understanding of man's relationship to God. Christian Science places no barriers in the way of woman's coming into her own. She has stood for and she still stands for the noblest, the purest, and the best in human life, and no imperious attitude of her lordly companion can reduce her to any lower rank.

It was the pure-mindedness of a woman that gave birth, centuries ago, to the Saviour of the world. It was the exalted spiritual perception of a woman, Mary Baker Eddy, that gave to the world, in modern times, the great spiritual discovery of Christian Science in that wonderful compendious piece to the Bible, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." One cannot consistently reflect upon the part that woman has ever played in the great humanitarian, educational, and reform movements of the world, without being willing to accord her the right of suffrage.

Temperance

The demonstration of Christian Science will prove to be the only possible solution of the temperance problem, because it scientifically destroys the individual's mistaken sense of pleasure in matter. World prohibition is not the ultimatum of temperance reform, but it voices the quickened sense of millions who would do all in their power to save the world from widespread debauchery and crime. The present crusade against the demoralizing tendencies of the carnal mind has the unqualified support of every true Christian Scientist, who will patiently await, through prayer and demonstration, the final conquest over all evil.

Conclusion

Christian Scientists are willing workers. They realize that, whatever duty confronts them, regardless of how humble it may seem to be, can be performed "heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men" (Col. 3:23). By maintaining a right mental attitude at all times, they learn how to "rejoice, and be exceeding glad" (Matt. 5:12). In the great world war, many Christian Scientists volunteered to perform the most humble service for their country, and they did it cheerfully and gladly. Their loyalty and patriotism were just as genuine and just as generously displayed as were those of any other class of people.

Christian Scientists are in fullest sympathy with those high ideals which make for a true Christian democracy, and they are doing their part to have these ideals realized in the preservation of a righteous government "of the people, by the people, for the people." Their prayer is (again quoting Lincoln), that "we may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." Their motto is:

"One flag, one land, one heart, one hand. One nation, evermore." (Holmes).

His loyal followers recognize in Christian Science the demonstration of true Christianity, and they will press on in their crusade against all evil, until Christ shall reign supreme in the affections of men. Our beloved Leader's prophetic benediction rests upon the hour: "The elements of earth beat in vain against the immortal parapsychics of this Science. Erect and eternal, it will go on with the ages, go down the dim posterns of time unharmed, and on every battle-field rise higher in the estimation of thinkers and in the hearts of Christians." (Miscellaneous Writings p. 333:10-15).

gins to see "the light of life" (John 8:12), as expressed by the poet: "Thou art not here for ease or pain, But manhood's glorious crown to gain."

The arrogant sinner, by constantly indulging his false pleasures, is likewise leading a life of accumulation. What will save him? He, too, must learn how to give, how to express that which belongs to God's man. The moment he experiences repentance and the joy of living in order to make others happy, he awakens from his selfish dream, to find out that "the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof" (Ps. 24:1).

This, then, is the solution of the problem of capital and labor. Both must accept Christ, Truth, as their schoolmaster and learn the lesson of true giving—how to live in order to bless all mankind. When the Golden Rule is scientifically understood and lived by both capital and labor, strikes will be unknown. Any act of coercion which inflicts untold suffering upon thousands and millions of innocent people, is a very remote from the Christ method of learning how to live so as to bless and to be blessed.

Both capitalist and laborer can begin today to overcome, intelligently and scientifically, everything that stands between them and the redemptive gospel of service; and this overcoming will result in the adequate adjustment of every human difficulty. In other words, they must learn to live and to love as true Christians. There is positively no other way of pacifying or healing their grievances. Employer and employee alike must understand that they are the servants of Christ, Truth, and are not laboring primarily for material gain—"for the meat which perisheth"—but for the establishment of the reign of righteousness on earth.

Let capital and labor get together in an unselfish desire to do the will of God, and there will be some mental dividends declared and distributed, which will bring about conditions heretofore unknown, and the conviction will obtain that all men are created to live and to let live. More religion and less selfishness will solve every world problem.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BANKER EXPLAINS
FOREIGN TRADE PLAN

Objects of Proposed Corporation
to Finance Business Abroad
Told by President of New
York Trust Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A report to the American people, bearing upon the problems which the group of representative American business men and bankers will face December 10 and 11 in the Chicago conference to draft the final plans for the proposed \$100,000,000 Foreign Trade Financing Corporation, has been made by Charles H. Sablin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. In a statement given this news office Mr. Sablin said:

"The situation which the United States faces in its export trade today, arising from the tremendous disruptions of the war, involves primarily the fact that American industry and production have expanded to such an extent that the output is far in excess of the powers of the domestic market to absorb.

"The surplusage of goods above the demands of domestic consumption in the United States this year, for example, has been estimated at 2,000,000 bales of cotton, 300,000,000 bushels of wheat, 750,000,000 worth of semi-manufactured raw materials and finished manufactured products, and \$250,000,000 worth of packing house products. If the American producer is to be prosperous, he must continue to have open to him the foreign markets.

"At the same time the production of the foreign countries which have bought American goods to so large an extent during the war is far below the requirements of their own markets. They continue to need the surplus output of the American producer. In many cases they need this output as raw material for reconstruction, which must be effected if they are to pay their bills. The difficulty comes with arranging the terms of sale."

Aims to Arrange Terms

It was to provide an organization equipped broadly enough and powerful enough to arrange the terms of sale of American exports that the call was issued by John S. Drum, president of the American Bankers Association, for the conference December 10-11.

Analyzing the situation which confronts the export trade of the United States, and describing the proposed functions of the \$100,000,000 corporation, Mr. Sablin continued:

"Foreign nations, and European nations in particular, impoverished by the last six years, have no further liquid assets with which to pay for our goods. Our manufacturers and producers are unable to accept long-term payments. The only way in which this diverse position can be adjusted is through an agency capable of accepting the offer for long-term payments from the foreign nation, and advancing the money on them immediately to the American producer and manufacturer.

"This is a task beyond the scope of the ordinary commercial bank. It is possible to certain state banks, under their charters, and is being developed by some operated today.

"Agencies of the kind operating under federal incorporation and with the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board were made possible by the passage in December, 1919, of the Edge Act. They are permitted to receive the promises to pay of foreign buyers, and issue interest-bearing debentures against them. These debentures will be offered for sale to investors, and the proceeds from them will pay the American manufacturer or producer for his goods.

"The plan is further for an institution of sufficient magnitude to take the place in relation to our foreign business that the Federal Reserve Board occupies with respect to our domestic business.

"Banks, manufacturers, farmers, exporters and individuals generally will be asked to subscribe to the \$100,000,000 capital stock of the corporation. The board of directors will be chosen as nearly as possible according to Federal Reserve districts, vesting control in a national body. With the resources which the organization would have at hand, the operating personnel could and would be composed of the ablest experts in the country. It would operate under the guarantee of safety of the judgment of these experts working with a sense of national responsibility, and checked and supervised by the highest federal banking board in the land.

"While we were still participants in the war, the United States Government undertook the burden of financing the hard-pressed European nations in the purchase of our goods. Following the armistice, the government turned the problem over to the regular commercial agencies. It was taken up by the banks. Their limit has now been reached in handling it.

Public Asked to Invest

"A stage has now been reached in which the problem must go to the American investing public. The conception of the corporation which the American Bankers Association approves is of a great national organization for placing the financing of American exports before the American people, laying clearly in their minds the essential need of foreign markets and their prosperity, and asking them to make our continued establishment in these markets possible.

"As a nation, we are in a position to appreciate the significance of foreign trade to our prosperity. The cot-

ton producers of the south see that foreign markets are essential to the wealth of cotton. The farmers of the west see that with the cutting down of foreign outlets for their crops, their prices fall. Industries, expanded by the demands of the world during the war, are retrenching, and their markets narrow. And the people as a whole, who have invested millions of dollars in the establishment of a merchant marine, learn that that marine is lying idle, because there are not enough goods being shipped for it to carry.

"Their interest generally has been demonstrated by the national Congress, which in addition to passing the Edge Law, has put through recently the Webb Act, permitting combinations of manufacturers for the purpose of furthering export trade, and the Merchant Marine Act, designed to insure a continuance of American-owned ships by which our goods may be carried.

DIVIDENDS

The Paige Detroit Motor Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent on common stock for November, payable December 10 to stock of record November 30. This is the same rate as declared in September and October.

The New York Edison Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable December 1 to stock of record on that date.

The International Salt Company has declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable January 3 to stock of record December 15.

The Settled Production Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, payable December 15 to stock of record December 10.

The Mill Factors Corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the Class A stock, payable January 2 to stock of record December 20.

The Packard Motor Car Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable December 15 to stock of record November 30.

The American Window Glass Machine Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock and 3 per cent on common stock, both payable January 1 to stock of record December 10.

The Orpheum Circuit, Incorporated, has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 50 cents a share on the common and 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 1 to stock of record December 5.

ELECTRICITY TO BE
DEVELOPED IN SPAIN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Spain, because of its ample water power resources and the relatively small extent to which electricity has been used in the past by the masses of the people, is certain to experience a notable development along the electrical line," says a special report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce. "Spain is an important market for electrical goods, but possibilities for future development are of far greater interest to electrical goods manufacturers than the present demand.

"The existing hydro-electric plants will be supplemented by new enterprises; there will be a constantly increasing use of power; the people will become familiar with the benefits and conveniences of electrical devices; and, in consequence, there will be a greatly augmented demand for all kinds of equipment."

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Dec 3	Nov 28
United States 3 1/2%	85.82	86.00
United States 4%	85.10	85.20
United States 4 1/2%	86.00	87.00
United States 5%	85.32	86.10
United States 5 1/2%	85.10	85.80
United States 6%	85.74	86.58
United States 6 1/2%	85.50	86.02
United States 7%	85.56	86.00
Argentina 5%	70.4	70.4
Belgium 5%	91.4	91.4
Belgium 5 1/2%	91.4	91.4
China 5%	42.4	42.4
C of Borneo, S. W. I., 1945	95.4	95.4
C of Christiania, S. W. I., 1945	98.4	98.4
City of Lyons 5%, 1921	80	80
City of Marseille 5%, 1921	80	80
City of Paris 5%, 1921	94.4	94.4
City of Zurich, S. W. I., 1945	95.4	95.4
Copenhagen 5%, 1944	72	74.4
Dominion of Canada 5%, 1921	98.4	98.4
Dorm of Canada 10-yr notes	99.4	99.4
Dorm of Canada 5%, 1921	90.4	90.4
Fr Government 5%, 1945	100.4	100.4
Italian 5%, Ser. A, 1925	85	85
Japan 4%, 1925	57.4	57.4
Japan 20-yr 4 1/2%	74.4	74.4
Switzerland 5%, 1940	102.4	102.4
Tokio 5%, 1925	45.4	45.4
U K of G Brit 3-yr notes	81.4	81.4
U K of G Brit 5% cfrs, 1922	85.4	85.4
U K of G Brit 5% cfrs, 1928	89	89
U K of G Brit 20-yr 5 1/2%	87.4	87.4
Mexico 5%, 1945	45.4	45.4

COPPER DIVIDENDS PASSED

NEW YORK, New York—Dividends on Chino Copper and Nevada Consolidated Copper were passed Friday at the quarterly directors' meetings. Three months ago dividends were at the rate of 37 1/2 cents and 25 cents, respectively. The reason given for suspension was unfavorable market conditions and the desire of financial interests to conserve their cash resources.

GREAT VARIETY OF
TIMBER EXHIBITED

Display of Beautiful Woods
Shown in London Proves In-
teresting and Instructive to
Trade Visitors From Provinces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—There was recently held in London one of the most important and interesting of exhibitions. This was the empire timber exhibition, and, owing to the skill with which it was arranged, commanded an immediate and striking success. Though the exhibition was held in by no means an ideal place for the purpose, nevertheless the comparative obscurity of the site did not deter either the general public or those having specific interest in the timber trade from visiting it. The trade visitors were not confined to residents in London. They came from the provinces, from all parts of Scotland, and even from unhappy, disturbed Ireland.

These experts have now had sufficient time since the closing of the exhibition to arrive at a reasoned judgment as to its value. There is unanimity of opinion that the exhibits were not only interesting but also most useful and instructive. As in all other branches of commerce there is in the timber trade a great adherence to tradition and custom. "Safety first" may be taken as the rule in this as in crossing a road, and few are inclined to tap new sources of supply, which seem to them to offer no guarantee of continuity either of quality or quantity.

From this point of view the center of attraction was the display of Indian timbers, which was arranged by order of the Indian Government by well-known authorities on timber. The arrangements could not have been in better hands, and the net result of the exhibit was to open the eyes both of those who admire, and those who live by handling, timber to the wonderful variety and incredible abundance of India's forest products. The best-known Indian wood is probably teak. This is produced on the southwest coast and in the upper part of the Irrawaddy. A large part of the handling of Burmese teak is done by the Bombay Burma Trading Company, who have agents all over Burma and as far as Chingmai in the Kingdom of Siam. Teak for Ships

Teak is a heavy timber of very close grain, containing an oil which renders the wood proof against marine organisms and white ants. It is, therefore, eminently suitable for wooden shipbuilding and in the days of frigates in the navy and "East Indiamen" in commerce many of the finest examples of each were built of teak. In the then famous Bombay shipbuilding yards, in Burma the houses are everywhere built of teak and are wonderfully weather and insect resisting. In the bazaars of Calcutta and Madras will be found wardrobes and sideboards made of teak, which lends itself well to carving and is susceptible of a high degree of polish. Some tourists carry away from Rangoon Burmese boxes of teak, quaintly carved in conventional patterns or forest scenes. Thus to the average man the words, "Indian timber," invariably mean teak.

Yet there are many other woods growing in profusion in the Indian forests. Australia boasts its Jarrah and eucalyptus, and quantities of Jarrah sleepers have actually been used in Indian railway construction. Yet India has woods which can surpass even Jarrah for wear-resisting qualities. For example pyinkado, of which Mr. F. A. McKenzie, the well-known traveler, says: "The life of a pyinkado stake is counted not by the tens but by the thousands of years." Nor is pyinkado a rare wood. There are ample supplies available and these within easy reach of organized transport.

Decorative Woods

Then the decorative woods of India are among the most beautiful in the world. One is fairly well known in America: the white Shish, which is used for the decoration of Pullman cars. This might be used by cabinet makers much more extensively than it is. Those who are accustomed to working in mahogany would find the texture and color of the Indian padak a revelation. There are dozens of other woods, all of which were shown at the exhibition, where their beauty and range of color were the theme of enthusiastic admiration. No forest in the world has produced anything which for sheer beauty can beat what is known as marbled wood. This comes from the Andamans, that interesting group of islands in the Bay of Bengal, on which is the Indian penal settlement.

The quantity named, Thitkado, the Shundral, the Shisham, the Blackwood, the Kokan, the laurel and tulipwood: all these are well worthy attention. For inland work there is a complete palette of colors. There are heavy blacks and browns which make an effective background. There are delicate shades resembling in effect the sheen on a fine silk or satin. The hues of sunset may be matched by some of these woods. Scarcely a color is missing save perhaps blue, and even this is approached by some of the delicate pearl-like greys. Marble lends a rival in the veining of some of these woods, and granite in the durability of some others.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Frid's	Thurs	Parity
Sterling	\$2.46 1/2	\$2.48 1/2	\$1.86 1/2
France (French) .....	.0601	.06065	.1320
France (Belgian) .....	.0627	.06425	.1330
Italy .....	.0535	.0565	.1920
Guilivers .....	.3042	.3045	.4820
German marks .....	.0142	.0144	.2280
Canadian dollar .....	.87 1/2	.87 1/2	

DEBTS OF WORLD
AND PAPER MONEY

Return of Peace Has Not Checked
Growth of Liabilities Set at
\$42,000,000,000 for the Year

NEW YORK, New York—The growth in world debts and paper currency has not been checked by the return of peace.

The addition to world national debts, which averaged \$40,000,000,000 per annum during the war, were \$44,000,000,000 in the first year following the armistice and \$42,000,000,000 in the year just ended—the second peace year. The additions to world paper currency, which averaged \$9,000,000,000 per annum during the war, were \$12,000,000,000 in the first peace year and \$25,000,000,000 in the year just ended.

A detailed discussion of world national debts and paper currency, appearing in the November issue of The Americas, issued by the National City Bank of New York, prepared by the bank's statistician, O. P. Austin, shows that world national debts which increased from \$43,000,000,000 in 1913 to \$122,000,000,000 at the date of the armistice, were \$256,000,000,000 one year later and \$300,000,000,000 in November, 1920, two years after the armistice. World paper currency which increased from \$7,500,000,000 in 1913 to \$43,000,000,000 at the date of the armistice, was \$55,000,000,000 one year later and \$82,000,000,000 in November, 1920, the end of the second peace year. The ratio of gold to world paper currency, which averaged 65.3 per cent in 1913 and 17.6 per cent at the close of the war, was 13.5 per cent at the end of the first peace year and 9.2 per cent on the second anniversary of the armistice.

Annual interest charges on world national debts, which were about \$1,750,000,000 per annum prior to the war, were approximately \$9,000,000,000 per annum at its close, and now more than \$12,000,000,000 per annum. These figures are in all cases based upon the pre-war par value of the currencies of the respective countries but are in all cases exclusive of currency or other obligations of the Soviet Government of Russia.

Most of the after-the-war increase in national debts and paper currency occurs in Europe. National debts in North and South America show an actual decline in the second peace year and but a trifling increase in Asia, Africa and Oceania, while national debts in Europe followed \$30,000,000,000 in the first year following the armistice, and \$45,000,000,000 in the second year, just ended. Paper currency, which increased about \$2,000,000,000 in North and South America in the second peace year and showed a slight reduction in Asia, Africa and Oceania, increased \$11,000,000,000 in Europe in the first year following the armistice, and \$26,000,000,000 in the year just ended. Europe's share of the world national debt is 86 per cent and of world paper currency 88 per cent.

These post-war increases in national debts and paper currency are, says the writer, largely a result of "budget deficits," especially in the European countries, and were the subject of much attention and sharp criticism at the recent Brussels financial conference of the League of Nations. The operations of governmental machinery, paid for in a greatly depreciated currency, are necessarily many times in cost of the pre-war period, while the mere interest charges on national debts are now more than \$1,000,000,000 a month, and with these conditions national expenditures have actually been in excess of receipts from taxation and can only be met by increases in national debts or new issues of paper currency. Reports submitted at the Brussels financial conference indicated that three-fourths of the governments of the world are now showing annual budget deficits and that 11 of the 12 European countries reporting there showed annual expenditures in excess of receipts, from ordinary sources.

DULLNESS PREVAILS
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Dullness prevailed on the stock exchange yesterday. The markets were of the usual week-end character. The feeling in the market was more confident and they rallied although business was small. Shell Transport & Trading 6 1/2-32 and Mexican Eagle 11. Gilt-edged investment issues were irregular. Surplus money is being diverted into treasury bills. Foreign descriptions slow. Home rails flabby. Steadiness was noted in Kafirs. Industrials were moved. Rubbers dull.

Consols for money 4 3/4; Grand Trunk 4 1/4; DeBeers 15; Rand Mines 2 1/2; bar silver 44 1/4 per ounce. Money 4 1/4 per cent. Discount rates, short 6 1/2 per cent, three months 6 1/2 per cent.

PUBLIC DEBT GROWS
IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An increase of \$112,646,571 in the public debt during November was announced yesterday by the Treasury. The total gross on November 30 was \$24,175,156,244.14, as compared with \$24,062,509,672.96 on October 31. The issuance of \$232,000,000 in Treasury certificates on November 15 was responsible for the increase, according to Treasury officials, who explained that the certificates maturing during the month amounted to only \$94,000,000. They declared, however, the continuation of the quarterly decrease in the public debt was in no way halted because decreases were only possible when the quarterly tax receipts made available further reductions.

COOPERATION IS
HOPE OF MOROCCO

Subjects of Various Nations
Show Signs of Joining for
Common Good in Developing
Commercial Activity

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TANGIER, Morocco—There is perhaps no place in this world where the buzzing hum of commercial activity should be more apparent than in Tangier. And yet, there is possibly no place—at least one with anything like its facilities for trade—where it is so conspicuous by its absence. The indentation in the coast line, at the end of which the town is situated, might well be called a sleepy hollow. If the huge liners which daily pass through the Mediterranean Straits were able to speak, one can imagine their saying to themselves as they look across to this spot, "Nothing doing"; and then steaming along to some port where there is something doing, and where they may both render and receive service.

What causes this splendid isolation, for splendid it is with all its gorgeous scenery and surroundings? Why should such a place be tabooed when with outstretched arms, as it were, it is simply crying out for recognition and appreciation, knowing full well, as it does, that it is the natural inlet and outlet for a country rich beyond compare?

Ask a Spaniard, and he will probably shrug his shoulders, and say, "Who knows?" If a Frenchman, his answer might be, "I told you so: what a difference would be discernible if we had been allowed to do as we like." Whilst the Englishman's reply might be something to the effect that, "If you fellows would only stop your everlasting bickerings and strivings for political dominance, and get down to solid business, it might possibly be better for all our pockets."

Intrigue Gone

Writing a few months ago, a well-known English journalist spoke of Tangier as being a perfect hotbed of intrigue. He was right at this time. What he noticed had been going on for many years, but it had been kept down to a certain extent whilst the representatives of England, France and Spain—the three nations engaged to do so by treaty—were trying to arrange a special statute of law for the Tangier zone. Such a statute was, in fact, ultimately settled upon, but too late to be put into force before the outbreak of hostilities. Now, the French have other ideas on the subject. They are based on the contention that the Treaty of Algeiras is null and void because one of the signatories thereto—Germany—can no longer participate. The others are supposed to take the view that this treaty as a whole, and the result of it, is time goes on, and nothing is done. The French and Spanish journals appear to have talked themselves silent, whilst as for the inhabitants of Tangier, it is small wonder that all enthusiasm is beginning to die out. There is no more intrigue.

Want Work Started

More or less in despair, perhaps, some bright person has lately suggested that all should come together and reason, and the result of this is that a petition has been sent to the English, French, and Spanish governments by the presidents of the local chambers of commerce explaining the utter stagnation and the hopelessness of the situation, and begging that, in consequence, construction work on the port, the Tangier-Fez railway, be started.

It should be explained that under a provisional arrangement with the powers named, the surveys and plans for the harbor works were made before the war, but the actual construction has been delayed pending the formation of a government which could give the necessary guarantees. It is now hoped that some method can be arrived at by which this difficulty can be overcome. Without a port where steamers can load and unload more quickly and safely than at present it is practically useless completing the railway.

At any rate, it is pleasant to see that the subjects of various nations have for the first time joined together to work for the common good. May this spirit of cooperation be a sign that a new era is about to commence for the town.

NEW YORK MARKET
LOSSES AND GAINS

NEW YORK, New York—Gains and losses marked an irregular day on the stock exchange yesterday, although there was a firm closing. The total number of shares traded in was 750,100. Call money ruled at 7 per cent. The shipping, motor and specialties were moderately reactionary, while the oils and rails, with the exception of Southern Pacific, were steady features of the session. Mexican Petroleum was especially strong and Willits-Overland was weak.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 86
A dividend of four dollars per share on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable on Jan. 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 31, 1920. Attention is directed to the fact that, owing to the special meeting of stockholders to be held on Dec. 8, 1920, the transfer books of the company will be closed from the close of business Nov. 17, 1920, until Dec. 9, 1920.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A Peking cable to the New York Tribune says consortium negotiations are deadlocked because the government demands \$20,000,000 to aid administrative work and refuses to let bankers supervise the loan.

In November, 930 companies were chartered in the United States with a capital of \$895,563,100, compared with 873 companies in the same month last year, with a capital of \$1,341,447,500.

The Hawaiian sugar crop, for the coming season, is estimated at 667,000 tons, an increase of 13,000 tons over this year, according to a Honolulu dispatch. Only 13,000 tons of sugar are left on the island, as of November 17, from 1919-20 crop. It is estimated that strikes between January and July this year cost plantation owners \$20,000,000.

A Universal Service Paris dispatch says the Standard Oil Company will start its competition with Royal Dutch on January 1, when the law signed December 1 abolishing French Government petrol monopoly becomes effective. The new law nullifies the contract whereby the Royal Dutch Company has been sole purveyor of oil in France since the armistice.

The resources of state of Maine banking institutions total \$268,253,952, an increase of \$25,194,000 for the year. Of this increase \$16,000,000 is in savings bank deposits.

The opening of a direct cable from Colon to Cartagena on the Atlantic Coast of Colombia is announced by the All America Cables, Inc.

The municipality of Jerusalem will float a loan of \$125,000 for electric street lighting system.

A radiogram received by the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, gives the 1920 production of wheat in Belgium, Bulgaria, Spain, Finland, France, Wales, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Guatemala, British India, Japan, Algeria, Egypt and Tunis as 1,050,433,000 bushels, or 111.1 per cent of the 1919 crop, and 99 per cent of a five-year average, 1914-18.

Coinage executed in the United States during November was: Silver, 11,220,000 pieces, or \$2,075,000; minor, 50,612,000 pieces, \$896,520. Coinage executed for other governments: Colombia (nickel), 8,080,000 pieces; Indo-China (bronze), 3,555,000 pieces; Cuba (nickel), 10,326,000 pieces.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—The average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second-grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with change from the day previous, month ago and year ago:

	30 Day	60 Day	90 Day	1 Year
10 highest gr. rails	78.50	-13	-1.76	-.72
10 2d grade rails	73.14	-5	-3.06	-.23
10 pub util bonds	70.72	-21	-3.23	-.72
10 indus bonds	84.32	-23	-1.83	-.73
Combined avgs	76.17	-5	-2.46	-.80

NEW STUTZ DIRECTOR

NEW YORK, New York—The Stutz Motor Car Company of America yesterday announced the election of Alvin Untermeyer as a director and declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share. Mr. Untermeyer is the son of Samuel Untermeyer, who three days ago accepted a retainer to direct the financial affairs of Allan A. Ryan, leading stockholder of the company.

BALTIMORE & OHIO ORDER RAILS

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Orders for steel rails, aggregating \$5,000,000, for next season's delivery have been placed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company with the United States Steel Company plants at Pittsburgh, the Illinois Steel Company at Chicago, and the Bethlehem Steel Company at Sparrows Point, Maryland. This involves an expenditure of between \$3,500,000 and \$4,000,000.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$3,198,694,269, a decrease of 10.2 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 5.1 per cent.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, Illinois—Setbacks in the price of wheat occurred yesterday, due chiefly to a pause in export demand. Opening wheat prices were: December 1.68 1/2 to 1.69 and March at 1.64 to 1.65. December wheat closed at 1.70 1/2 and March at 1.65. Closing corn quotations were: December 10 1/2, May 7 1/4, and July 7 1/4.

CITY OF WINNIPEG BONDS

WINNIPEG, Saskatchewan—Authorization has been given the city treasurer by the city council at a special meeting to accept tenders for the sale of \$300,000 of city of Winnipeg bonds. The bonds will be payable in 10 years in Canada or the United States, or in 20 years in Canada only. Interest will be at the rate of 6 per cent.

The
First National Bank
of Boston

Capital, Surplus and Profits
\$37,500,000

Deposits
\$181,

KECK LEADING PLAYER IN EAST

East Had an Abundance of Fine College Football Players for Some Positions This Season, While It Lacked in Others

All-Eastern Football Eleven for 1920

Position	Player	College
Left end	R. K. Kane '22	Harvard
Left tackle	J. S. Keck '22	Princeton
Left guard	J. R. Tolbert '22	Harvard
Center	Joseph Alexander '21	Syracuse
Right guard	T. S. Woods occ.	Harvard
Right tackle	C. W. King '22	Annapolis
Right end	Armand Legendre '22	Princeton
Quarterback	B. L. Boynton '21	Williams
Left halfback	T. J. Davies '22	Pittsburgh
Right halfback	C. A. Way '21	Pennsylvania State
Fullback	J. E. Robertson '22	Dartmouth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—This year's eastern college football season has been one of the most popular that has ever been held in the United States and with several of the veteran players of previous years still taking part in the championship games there is plenty of material from which to make up an all-eastern eleven which would hold its own with the average teams of past years. For some places, notably center, guard, tackles and halfbacks there is a great abundance of high-grade players with little to choose between them; but when it comes to ends and quarterbacks there seems to be a lack of players of the standard of F. A. Hinkley, T. L. Shevlin, D. C. Campbell, ends of former days, and O. C. Anderson, Walter Eckersall and Charles Barrett, former star quarterbacks.

Of the ends who seemed to play the best in the east Armand Legendre of Princeton and R. K. Kane of Harvard stand out prominently. The former was a high-class player in every department, very keen to follow the ball, down fast under punts and strong on attacks aimed at his position. Kane was a very steady end, making a splendid showing considering that he was changed over from a tackle only this fall. His defensive work was exceptionally good. An end who would undoubtedly have received high honors this fall had he been able to play in every game was John Gaston '21 of Harvard. His work on defensive and down the field was not only good, but he was good at receiving a forward pass. The other leading ends in the east were Capt. E. C. Ewen '21 of Annapolis; Henry Hummell '23 of Lafayette; C. M. Williams '21 of Brown and C. C. Macomber '22 of Harvard.

From a quite large field of excellent tackles J. S. Keck '22 of Princeton and C. W. King '22 of Annapolis were the leaders. Keck will rank as one of the greatest tackles of all time. Not only was he impregnable at his own position but he was all over the field both on defensive and offensive and he was also very successful as a placement-goal kicker. King was a power on the defensive, his work in the Army-Navy game being of a very high order. On the offensive he also did much valuable work in clearing a way for the runner. Other splendid tackles were R. M. Sedgwick '21, Harvard; T. V. Dickson '21, Yale; R. Stein '21, Washington and Jefferson, and G. Sonnenberg of Dartmouth.

For guard positions two Harvard players stand out very prominently. They are J. R. Tolbert '22 and T. S. Woods occ. It is indeed doubtful if any team ever had two such strong guards at the same time. On defensive they could not be penetrated for appreciable gains and were often through the opponent's line, breaking up plays before they were really started. On the attack they opened many holes for the man with the ball. There were other fine guards including E. E. Moore '21, Annapolis; J. F. MacEune '22 of Princeton; Capt. T. J. Callahan '22, Yale; W. C. McLean '22 of University of Pittsburgh; and W. H. Hess '21 of Pennsylvania State College.

Joseph Alexander '21 of Syracuse University was the leading eastern center this year. His passing was good, he was strong on the defensive and played a fine all-around game. Very close behind him came H. A. Havemeyer '21 of Harvard. Havemeyer would probably rank as the best center he better able to stand the strenuous competition of an entire championship game. Light for the position he was very active as a roving defensive man, keen to intercept forward passes and his own passing was very accurate. Another very high-grade center was E. W. Cunningham '21 of Dartmouth. These three centers were all of as good quality as the modern style of playing has produced. Others of special mention were Capt. H. D. Bellow '21 of Wesleyan, E. E. Larson, Annapolis, and Capt. O. H. A. Stein '21 of Pittsburgh.

B. L. Boynton '21 is again placed at quarterback. The Williams captain played on a team which was not of championship quality and yet he started in every game in which he took part. He also had the honor of leading the scorers in the East for the season. His own open-field running was very good, he used fine generalship, kicked fairly well and was good at throwing the forward pass. Another brilliant quarterback was D. B. Lourie '22 of Princeton. C. C. Buell '23 of Harvard must rank well as he not only used good generalship, but was an adept at throwing a forward pass and at kicking field goals. W.

G. Killinger '21 of Pennsylvania State College also showed up well. There have been quite a number of halfbacks of better than average ability although no one has stood out as prominently as did E. L. Casey of Harvard last year. The two best were undoubtedly Captain-elect T. J. Davies of the University of Pittsburgh and C. A. Way of Pennsylvania State College. These two players were depended upon by their respective elevens to gain ground when the other members of the team found them-

selves stopped, and as a rule they came through with marked success. They are both fine open-field runners. On the defensive they are very good. Some of the other halfbacks who rank nearly equal to the above two were



J. S. Keck '22, Princeton varsity football team

M. H. Garrity '22 of Princeton; M. P. Aldrich '22, captain-elect of Yale; E. L. Kaw '23 of Cornell; George Owens Jr. '23, and R. D. Humphries '21 of Harvard, the playing of the last named in the Harvard-Yale game being some of the best seen on any gridiron this fall; Michael Gazella '23 of Lafayette, and G. M. Savaria '21 of Lehigh.

J. E. Robertson '22, captain of the Dartmouth eleven at fullback, would round out a backfield that would be most efficient in every department of play. Robertson is a wonderful line plunger, can skirt an end well, is good at forward passing and can kick above the average. With him in the backfield, the team would be able to present a triple threat that would cause the best of defenses considerable concern.

Other good fullbacks were: W. C. French '23 of West Point; Capt. Arnold Horween '21 of Harvard; J. A. Shelburne '22 of Dartmouth; Capt. G. F. Card '21 of Amherst; L. F. Douglas '23 of Lehigh, and J. Seasholtz '24 of Lafayette.

BULL DEFEATED BY NOVICE STAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The biggest surprise of the squash tennis season came Friday afternoon when Thomas Coward of the Yale Club, a novice in the game, only recently graduated from college, took the measure of C. M. Bull Jr., a ranking player and winner of last year's tournament, in the fourth round at the Columbia University Club.

At the start each was a little shy of the other, but Bull, with a run of 9, obtained the advantage and ran out the first game easily. But with the start of the second game Coward's speed and court-covering ability began to tell. He led at 8-4 and 13-10, but each time Bull overtook him by great rallies, finally forcing extra points. But the effort was too great and Coward took the five extras in the next two hands.

The final game was again Coward's from the start, 9-1 and 3-5 being his advantage. Bull then attempted to handle his terrific slams, and managed to get within one point; but after several handouts Coward captured the final point on a telltale drive by Bull and the match was over.

The other favorites on form, Jay Gould, H. R. Mixsell, and R. E. Fink, all won their matches, though Mixsell, who lost the second game, had some trouble in disposing of D. S. Baker. The summary:
FALL SCRATCH TOURNAMENT
Fourth Round
Thomas Coward, Yale Club, defeated C. M. Bull Jr., Squash Club, 5-15, 18-15, 15-13.
Jay Gould, Columbia Club, defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, 15-6, 15-9.
H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated D. S. Baker, Yale Club, 15-9, 10-15, 15-11.
R. E. Fink, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated James Taylor, Princeton Club, 15-12, 15-8.

RACE IN TOURNEY IS VERY CLOSE

Placing of the First Six Candidates Awaits the Final Match of the Three-Cushion Play

UNITED STATES NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL THREE-CUSHION BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP			
Player	Won	Lost	H. R. P. C.
J. M. Layton	9	1	900
C. L. Jackson	8	2	818
P. E. Maupome	7	3	700
Alfredo de Oro	7	4	638
John Daly	7	4	638
A. H. Kieckhefer	7	4	638
C. S. Ots	6	5	545
C. R. Morin	6	5	545
C. A. McCourt	2	9	182
H. H. Heall	2	9	182
H. B. Lean	2	9	182
J. W. Capron	1	10	891

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Until the final game is decided, all six of the money places in the preliminaries for the United States national professional three-cushion billiards championship stand in doubt. This situation developed Friday afternoon at Strauss Auditorium as the result of the victory of A. H. Kieckhefer of Chicago,

athletic council of the college. The men who won letters are:
M. A. Boyd '21, L. A. Wallace '22, John Webb '21, M. Alsip '22, O. O. Higgins '22, F. B. Lingenfelter '22, J. H. Morrison '22, H. L. Young '21, S. N. White '21, K. D. Hibbs '21, C. A. McTaggart '21, William Byers '22, V. B. Varnier '21, J. M. Currie '22, B. L. Church '22, W. L. Laughlin '22, E. L. White '22, F. S. Riggs '23, A. L. Birch '21.

Of this number, eight men—Boyd, Webb, Young, S. N. White, Hibbs, McTaggart, Vanderloo, and Birch—have played their last game of collegiate football.
Six members of the Iowa State cross-country team, which won the Missouri Valley Conference and Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championships, were awarded letters, as follows: H. S. Graham '21, H. W. Frevert '21, W. E. Frevert '22, B. A. Webb '22, J. R. Mitchell '21, and L. M. Rathburn '21.

COLUMBIA HAS MANY VETERANS

Swimming and Water-Polo Prospects for the Blue and White This Winter Are Considered Very Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—With the ending of the football season, interest in the athletic side of Columbia University was transferred to the indoor sports. Of these the swimming and water-polo teams are already in full swing, with a promise of even greater records than last year, when they won the intercollegiate water-polo championship, and captured a number of swimming meets, as well as many points in the individual championships. E. T. Kennedy, the coach, has already selected a number of representatives, but several places are still open and competition is keen among the aspirants.

Of the veterans, Walter Eberhardt '22, the new captain; Paul Bernard '22, with a possibility of Paul Garigius '21, will take care of the hundred, with A. L. Chrystal '22, in the 50-yard dash, and Aaron Polk '22, in the distance swims. William Mahar '22, third in the intercollegiate last year, is showing well in the distance plunge, and will be supplemented by J. H. Hinch '22, guard on the football team, a substitute last year. In the diving contests the team has been greatly strengthened by the appearance of Louis Balbek '21, a member of the diving team of the United States at the Olympic Cup contests. Anthony de Fronzo '21, last year's competitor, will also be on the team. Of the new men, six of last year's freshman team, P. E. Lockwood, C. A. Lowenthan, H. A. Benjamin, M. M. Humbert, H. P. Mass, and Augustus Slater, are practicing daily, as well as P. D. Lowndes, Unc., W. H. Meyer '21, H. W. Erickson '22, and A. M. Lockett '22.

A. W. Haskell '21, the manager, has just completed the schedule for the season. In addition to the league team championship, with Yale, Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, and the College of the City of New York, dual meets have been arranged with Johns Hopkins University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the United States Naval Academy, and West Point. The intercollegiate championship will also be held this year in the Columbia pool. The full schedule is as follows:

December 10—College of the City of New York at City College; 17—University of Pennsylvania at Columbia.
January 8—Johns Hopkins at Columbia; 14—Yale at New Haven; 15—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge.
February 4—U. S. Military Academy at West Point; 12—U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis; 15—Yale at Columbia; 25—Princeton at Princeton.
March 4—Princeton at Columbia; 11—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 16—College of the City of New York at Columbia; 19—Intercollegiate at Columbia.

League games.

The water-polo team retains five of its members, champions in 1920, together with three of the substitutes. The new captain, P. B. Kindelberger '22, will retain his old position at goal for 1921. J. B. Hyde '21, last year's captain, will again be at center, and the back places will again be occupied by C. C. Simmons '21, and R. M. Rogers '21. L. J. A. Salmon '21 is scheduled for one of the forwards, and Ralph Cooper '22, a substitute, is now leading in the contest for the other forward place. Other substitutes last year who are now in readiness to fill any vacancy are Abraham Beiswinger '21, and S. C. Waldecker '21. Of the new candidates, last year's freshmen include E. A. Hadel, J. L. Nicholl, Edward Cox, H. K. Breckinridge, and A. J. Altheimer, while others of the squad include G. B. Benedict '21, Isaac Schiff '21, J. L. Andrews '22, John Dubois '22, and Thomas Curry '22.

ZERVER KENTUCKY CAPTAIN
LEXINGTON, Kentucky—James Zerver, Henderson, Kentucky, tackle, has been elected captain of the University of Kentucky 1921 football team.

CUNARD ANCHOR
Regular sailings from New York to Cherbourg, Southampton, Liverpool, Plymouth, London, Londonderry, Glasgow, Mediterranean Ports.
AMPLE ACCOMMODATION NOW AVAILABLE ALL CLASSES
196 State St., Boston. Tel. Fort Hill 4800.

WEST POINT HAS FINE SCHEDULE

United States Military Academy to Open Its Basketball Season With St. John's College

WEST POINT, New York—A splendid basketball schedule has been secured for the United States Military Academy team this winter. The opening game is scheduled to take place today, with the closing event February 26. Twenty-three games have been arranged for in all and there is still one open date. Among the strong college fives which are to be met are New York University, Cornell University, University of Pittsburgh, Columbia University and the University of North Carolina.

Six of the teams which will be played this winter are newcomers to West Point. They are North Carolina, Villanova College, Stevens Institute, Brown University, St. Joseph's College of Philadelphia and Trinity College. The game with Columbia is to be played at New York, while that with the United States Naval Academy, which is the last and biggest game of the season, will be played at Annapolis. All other games will be played at West Point.

Prospects of turning out a strong team are considered bright. No less than seven of last year's varsity squad will be available again while there is a promising lot of material from last winter's Pleb Class. The most promising candidates at present are: Dowling, Lawrence, Johnson, Kessler, D. G. Storck, Pfeiffer, Stevens, Pasoli, Mulligan, Whitson, Smithers, Dabey, Forbes, Dasher, Vichules, Smythe, Bennett, French, Lawson and Bonnett. Capt. L. E. Hibbs is head coach, with Mr. O'Shea as resident coach. The full schedule follows:

December 4—St. John's College of Brooklyn; 8—Dickinson; 11—Columbia of New York; 15—St. Joseph's College of Philadelphia; 18—Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; 22—Catholic University.
January 1—Officers' teams; 5—Stevens Institute; 8—Springfield Training School; 12—New York University; 15—College of the City of New York; 19—Lehigh; 22—Cornell; 25—Seashore.
February 2—Villanova; 5—North Carolina; 9—Wesleyan; 12—Pittsburgh; 16—Williams; 19—Union; 22—Trinity; 23—Brown; 26—United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

UNDEFEATED TEAMS ARE HARD PRESSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Both the undefeated Rugby football clubs in Scotland, Stewart's College former pupils and the Edinburgh Academicals, won their matches on November 6, but it was indicative of the keen contest that is taking place this winter for the club championship that both had to fight very hard for their victories. It was by only one score, a goal (5 points), that the Stewart's men were able to continue their all-victorious career at Selkirk, and although the Academicals defeated the West of Scotland in the end by 13 points to 6, they had to fight hard before they arrived at that comfortable position. The West, one of the lowest clubs this season, led at the interval by 6 to 0, to their own surprise, and the amazement of the opposition, and it was only by some great work by A. T. Sloan, the international, that the tables were eventually turned. It was forward where Stewart's men got the better of Selkirk. Behind the scrums the latter men more than held their own.

A. W. Angus was again induced to come out of his retirement, and he materially assisted the Watsonians to defeat the Glasgow Academicals by 1 dropped goal and 2 tries to 0. There is little doubt that he is still the best man playing in his position in Scotland today. The Glasgow team had also one international man engaged, namely, E. B. Mackay; but the play did not run on kindly lines for him. Angus had on his side L. J. Dunn, a youngster who is more noted as a hurdler than a football player. He won the Scottish amateur athletic championship over the "timbers" two years ago. It was a great battle for forward between two well-matched packs, who went into their work and their opponents with rare abandon and courage. Behind the scrum the Watsonians were decidedly superior.

After two successive reverses, Heriot's former pupils gained a well-earned victory over Edinburgh Wanderers. For most of the game the result hung in the balance, but Heriot's were the stronger finishers. The Melrose fifteen visited Edinburgh and did remarkably well by drawing with the Royal High School. Edinburgh Institute Former Pupils gained their first victory of the season and it was a narrow one, 9 points to 6, over Hill-

BERMUDA

Two Days From New York
Here you are free from the snow, ice and chill winds of the North and in a quiet, old-world setting of unsurpassed loveliness you may lazily rest or play your favorite sports of golf, tennis, riding, driving, motor-boating, sailing, and bathing or dance at the gay parties at the many modern Hotels.
No Passports Required for Bermuda.
Special December Sailings
Prominent Hotels Open in December.
Two sailings weekly during Jan., Feb., Mar. and April, via Swift, De Luxe Twin-Screw Steamers
S. S. "PORT VICTORIA"
14,000 Tons Displacement
Sailing from New York
Dec. 8, 18, 27, Jan. 8, 15, 22, 29
S. S. "PORT HAMILTON"
11,000 Tons Displacement
Sailing from New York
Dec. 12, 23, Jan. 5, 12, 19, 26
Send for descriptive literature to
FURNES BERUDA LINE
34 Whitehall St., New York
FURNES, WITHEY & CO., Ltd.
10 State St., Boston, Mass.

LITTLE CHANGE IN GOAL SCORES

A. E. Watkins Makes the "Hat Trick" in Second Division of the English Football League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Little change occurred in the first 10 places on the list of goal-scorers in the second division of the English Association Football League as a result of games played on Saturday, November 6. Indeed, very little scoring was done on that date, as is evidenced by the fact that, although 22 clubs were engaged, only 19 goals were scored. One player, however, managed to perform the somewhat unusual "hat-trick" this worthy being A. E. Watkins of Stoke, who rose at a bound from sixth to third position. S. C. Puddefoot, the West Ham center-forward, elevated himself to the extent of one goal, as did J. Crosbie, of Birmingham, and several others. The leaders remained quite undisturbed, A. R. Hawes, South Shields, and J. M. McIntyre occupying first and second place, with totals of 11 and 9, respectively. The list follows:

BOLDKUB 1893 AND 1903 TO MEET

These Two Teams Win Their Right to Meet in the Copenhagen Football Cup Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—In the semi-final round for the Copenhagen Association football cup, Frem and Boldklub of 1893 met, on October 24, in Copenhagen; and the latter club, winning by 3 to 0, qualified for the final match against Boldklub of 1903. It was expected that a hard fight would result from this meeting and that probably Boldklub 1893, would win. The former expectation was not realized; the match being, on the whole, a poor exhibition of football for a first-class match. The Frem team was better in defense, but weak in the "finish," so far as the forwards were concerned. They failed to take their opportunities, but the Boldklub 1893 forwards worked well and deserved their score.

In the first half Boldklub 1893 took the offensive and rather deserved to score more than two goals. They were playing in their opponents' half most of the time, and of this play much was spent in sieges of goal. The first point came very soon after the game opened. Simonsen got the ball outside the penalty area and dribbled it a few yards before sending in a high shot that beat Hansen. Shortly afterward, Simonsen scored again, this time from a pass from Boge. From then to the end of the half the play slackened, except for one attack, which looked dangerous, by Frem. Half way through the second half, which was more evenly contested, Rohde scored from a corner, and all thought of a win by Frem seemed gone. That, at any rate, was the prevalent idea, with the result that Boldklub 1893 very nearly let Frem through for a goal.

The most remarkable point of the other semi-final match between Boldklub 1903 and Kubenhavn Boldklub was that Boldklub 1903 scored two goals in the first half from the only two serious attacks they made, while Kubenhavn Boldklub did not score, even though they were more dangerous than their opponents. The exact reverse was the case in the second half, when Kubenhavn Boldklub scored from the only real attack, while the Boldklub 1903 men did not score, though they had most of the play. Goals were scored by V. Jorgensen against his own team, Kubenhavn Boldklub, as he headed the ball into his own net. H. Hansen for 1903 and A. Petersen for Kubenhavn Boldklub. This last was a questionable goal, as Petersen was on the borderline between "on" and "off-side." The play in the second half was somewhat too keen, and skill fell off in consequence.

PRINCETON STARTS EARLY

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Princeton University has begun early preparations for football next year, when it expects to have a wonderful team because of the return of most of this year's stars. About 50 candidates attended a meeting Thursday night to receive instructions concerning preparation for next fall. Coach W. W. Roper emphasized the necessity of eligibility and said that Princeton this year was represented by one of the greatest teams in the history of the institution. Capt. H. A. Callahan '21, Trainer Keen Fitzpatrick and Coach Poe also spoke.

The Man In Cowards

No matter whether he is wearing them in New York, Ohio, Illinois, California or any other state, will have the same praise for them that has come from its wearers for the last 50 years.

Models are many, as tastes may vary, but the underlying idea that has given the Coward shoe the popularity it enjoys will always remain unchanged.

It requires that every pair of Coward shoes permit the natural growth of the foot that it carries.

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
(Near Warren St.)
Sold Nowhere Else

The Coward Shoe
"MADE IN U.S.A." "PAT. U.S.A."

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

BLACKPOOL MUSIC FESTIVAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, England.—The great competition festival at Blackpool, whose revival has been so keenly waited for by young musicians lately been successfully carried through. What such an undertaking involves only those who have taken part in it can fully realize. The program alone covers nearly 100 quarto pages. There were 1400 separate entries representing some 6000 competitors, and the whole competition was limited to five days. The immense building of the Winter Gardens was taxed to its limit.

It is impossible to speak in detail of every department of the festival, but there are certain broad effects that are well worthy of attention. In the first place the test pieces, both vocal and instrumental, were well chosen, and the biographical notes appended to the name of each composer of a chosen piece were intelligently compiled, with a distinct educational purpose. Some of the songs of Schubert, Mozart, Verdi, were admirable for their purpose, though the English translations were poor in certain cases. The instrumental solo pieces were also excellent, and some of them quite refreshingly unbacked, such as the Sonata in D for violinists under 16 by John Humphries and the Sonata in E by John Collect for boys and girls over 16 and under 18. Other solos were by Bach, Gluck, and more modern composers. In the piano department there were the Bagatelles of Beethoven and the "Elfenfant" of Jensen for the juniors, also a doubtful and quite uninspiring composition of Gurilt. In the cello there were Saint-Saens' delightful little piece "The Swan." The chamber music for both trios and quartets was from Beethoven and could not have been bettered, and the general level of the performances was also good.

In the vocal departments, the entries were almost overwhelmingly large. The choice of pieces was unexceptionable, but the weariness of hearing the repetition of an unending succession of a bass or baritone song must have constituted a special difficulty for the judges. In the dramatic division of the baritone 44 competitors sang an air from Bantock's "Divan of Hafez," and in the same division of the bass, 57 sang "Crushing Vengeance" from Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro." In the dramatic contralto division, 133 competitors sang "The Swimmer" from Elgar's "Sea Pictures," but in this case they were divided into two sections. Mr. Plunket Greene hearing one and Mr. Dan Price the other. Each adjudicator selected the five best of his list, who were again heard by both examiners in a final competition. The same method was adopted in the lyric baritone solo where there were 125 competitors, in the lyric contralto solo where there were 122, and in the lyric tenor where there were 86.

In one or two cases the disadvantage of having this division of adjudicators was avoided by giving a whole day to the repeated hearing of a single song. Madame Edith Hands, for example, heard 76 mezzo-sopranos sing the "Willow Song" from "Otello." Mr. Frederic Austin, 83 dramatic sopranos sing "Santa's Ballad" from "The Flying Dutchman," and Mr. Plunket Greene 31 tenors sing Walter's song "In Winter-Time, by Firelight's Glow" from "The Meistersingers."

In cases where there was no division of the singers of one particular class, as in the "Caro Nome" selection from "Rigoletto," five of the 67 sopranos competing were chosen to repeat the aria in the Pavilion at an opening session before all the singing adjudicators. All five performed this florid air with purity of intonation and flexibility of voice, winning from Mr. Austin a flattering tribute to their comparative merits with our leading singers of the operatic stage, a verdict with which both Mr. Plunket Greene and Mr. Ernest Newman expressed their full agreement.

The adjudicators in all departments made their awards with a reasoned explanation which was often both helpful to the successful candidates and soothing to the unsuccessful. Allowance had often to be made for unavoidable occurrences, such as the difficulty of finding adequate translations of foreign songs and of finding sufficient accompanists of the necessary quality to do justice to the poetic and technical requirements of the various songs. Mr. Newman complained that none of the candidates who sang Schumann's "Frühlingsnacht" had taken it at the right pace to do justice to its true feeling and rapid pulsation; but in this respect a singer is very much at the mercy of the accompanist provided and the responsibility lies with the management. It is far better on these occasions to choose songs in which the accompaniment plays only a subordinate part in the expression. Bach's air, "Lift up your heads on high," was disappointing from the purely vocal point of view and lacked animation and verve. The adjudicator complained that the competitors were too much under the influence of Handel and imagined that the singers aimed at the smoothness of style suitable to "comfort ye my people," which was a fundamental error in the interpretation of Bach.

The fourth day was mainly devoted to boys and girls—sight-singing tests, solo singing for both boys and girls, piano-forte playing, and Old English dance competitions. The solo singing finals, held in the evening, were amongst the most delightful happenings of the whole festival. The freshness and purity of voices of many of the choristers were beyond praise, both in solo and in church and school choir singing.

The final day was mainly devoted to choral singing and the winning of challenge shields and other trophies. A vast number of choral bodies are attracted by these prizes from the north of England and the midland counties. Room is also found for the competition of amateur orchestras. It is, however, the choir and madrigal societies which play the predominant part—mixed choir, male-voice choirs, glee clubs, boys' choir, church choirs, men and boys—all come together for sight-singing tests as well as for the rendering of part-songs, motets and madrigals. Their performances brought credit to themselves and honor to the Blackpool Festival.

The public were admitted both to the morning and afternoon competitions and also to the more interesting evening ones, when the final adjudications in the different classes were made. This proved a source of revenue to the management, the admission being on a graduated scale. Some disappointment was naturally felt by the public, that wanted to hear the best of everything, when it was discovered that several of the final performances were held in the different halls simultaneously; but this was inevitable with so large an entry.

The public were admitted both to the morning and afternoon competitions and also to the more interesting evening ones, when the final adjudications in the different classes were made. This proved a source of revenue to the management, the admission being on a graduated scale. Some disappointment was naturally felt by the public, that wanted to hear the best of everything, when it was discovered that several of the final performances were held in the different halls simultaneously; but this was inevitable with so large an entry.

PILGRIM MUSIC IN PHILADELPHIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—John Alden Carpenter's "A Pilgrim Vision" was the feature of the week-end concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The music was composed expressly for the Mayflower celebration in Philadelphia. The composer came from Chicago to hear it performed, and bowed twice from a box in answer to the cordial acclaim. There need be no delay in declaring that this is a work of merit and worthy of its lofty theme and purpose. It begins with the "Doxology," played on the organ, and the solemn prelude leads to alternating periods of storm and calm that portray not merely the rage or peace of wave and welkin for the pilgrim ship but the soul's battle as it goes from darkness into light. The close is a majestic chant of triumph in which the carillon effectually joins.

The idiom is modern, but Mr. Carpenter in his outreach to unacknowledged modes of expression does not lean heavily on heresies nor storm the porches of the ear with consecutive fourths and fifths in profusion. While he, too, is a pilgrim, and is not afraid of militant and resolute progressions which keep the music steadily on the march as if with a pilgrim's chorus, he remembers that his score is supposed to speak for a time of simplicity and austerities. He avoids rhodomontade and the decorative values, and makes his strings and brasses speak out in a forthright, manful almost primitive fashion. The composer himself has said of this noble and beautiful addition to American musical literature: "In order that the purpose of the composer may be made clear, we are asked to imagine the grim little Pilgrim band in a last religious service in England; the march to the sea, the embarkation. We are asked to watch their ship as it sails away and disappears under the edge of the sky. Surely an extraordinary adventure! And surely, at the moment when the sea seems its most tremendous, and the Pilgrim ship its most forgotten. . . The sea speeds them on their way and they come at last to the Shore of their Hope. We can share in the exultation of their landing, in the joy of their discovery, and we can feel with them the thrill of The Future America."

The "New World Symphony" of Dvořák was also played on this occasion, with the voice of Henkelman's English horn making the loveliest of sounds in the large; and as one listened to the merry dancing-ditty of the scherzo, memory supplied a curious link with the Carpenter of Harvard days. This scherzo is a good deal like Chabrier's "Spanish Rhapsody," and of old there was nothing Carpenter liked better than to whang out that rhapsody on a badly-battered piano, meanwhile whistling through his teeth. We who listened as he played hadn't even a hazy undergraduate notion that our convivial composer was to become in a conspicuous degree a figure of American music, finding the creative spirit of the artist not incompatible with the prosaic business of manufacturing railway supplies.

Philadelphia has recently had impressive contrasting examples of the finest that contemporary America produces in the gentle art of chamber music. First the Flonzaleys played for the Chamber Music Association of Philadelphia, and then the Letz Quartet appeared under the benevolent auspices of the department of music of the University Extension Society. The Flonzaleys played Mozart in G major (Koechel 387), and Schumann in A major, opus 41, number 3. Their concert was of just the right length. They have of late years tempered the temperamental in their playing and moderated their transports away from somewhat exaggerated effects of pace and rhythm and a somewhat spiced and pungent accentuation. But in this calming down they have not lost the inner light, the radiant fire. They are better than ever in all the elements that make the abiding impression when music is heard. The salient feature of their

performance—though the balance is so careful that none is a soloist, and none protrudes—was the masterful handling of the viola by Louis Bailly. And when the Letz Quartet played Brahms in A minor and Mozart in D major, with Schubert's "Death and the Maiden" variations between, again one could not fail to remark the lyric flexibility and freedom of Edward Kreiner's viola.

CONCERT OF ROYAL PHILHARMONIC

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The first concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society's one hundred and ninth season took place at Queen's Hall on November 4, with Siliti as soloist, and Albert Coates as conductor. Both men have great knowledge and experience with Russian music which was a feature of the program. It opened with Rimsky-Korsakoff's Overture on Russian Church Themes. Written in 1888, the work is little known in London and deserves more frequent performance; but even Mr. Coates could not raise it to first class importance. Based on themes of ecclesiastical origin, which include the Easter Hymn of the Greek Church, the overture presents a curious study in austerity and color, and does not wholly succeed in amalgamating them. The music has the rich stiffness of an ecclesiastical vestment.

Tchaikowsky's pianoforte concerto in B flat minor was next played by Siliti. Whatever this work may be, it certainly is not stiff, but even those people who thought they knew the concerto well must have been amazed at the impetuosity with which Siliti played it. The tempi usually adopted for the three movements went by the board completely. With them went also that flaming melancholy of style which most people associate with this work. In their place Siliti put a flashing energy, brilliance, and glitter. This was somewhat startling to the London public, which prides itself on knowing Tchaikowsky. But it cannot know him as Siliti did, for he studied the concerto with the composer.

A quasi-novelty, in the shape of Roussel's "Festin de l'Araignée," proved most attractive. The music was originally designed for an oriental ballet, and later transferred to one based on "Les Souvenirs Entomologiques" of Henri Fabre. Though chie and diaphanous, the music has permanent charm, and the scoring is deft to a degree.

Stanford's Prelude to "The Traveling Companion" stood next on the program. It suffers by being detached from the opera, and also was played somewhat unsympathetically, but its beauty is undeniable. Last came César Franck's symphony in D minor. Mr. Coates' reading of this was unconventional but impressive. He brought out the glowing emotion of the first and last movements as few other conductors have done, even if the plaintiveness and mystery of the slow movement were subordinated to considerations of decorative pattern making.

A RECITAL FOR TWO PIANOS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Guy Maier and Lee Pattison gave a recital of music for two pianos on November 27 in Jordan Hall. Recitals of this sort are a comparative novelty in our concert rooms. The reason is perhaps not hard to find. The literature for this combination of instruments is limited. Moreover, two pianists of sufficient technical attainments properly to interpret music of this character are seldom willing to make the necessary sacrifice of their individualities demanded by such an undertaking. Limited as the literature for two pianos is, it contains many gems by the greatest masters.

Mr. Maier and Mr. Pattison have evidently made a diligent search for material suited to their powers and have not been altogether unsuccessful. They made use of several transcriptions, however, which, if not ineffective as transcriptions go, were, nevertheless, not particularly interesting. Debussy's "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune" is so familiar in its orchestral version that it could not but sound pale as a piano piece, while the same might be said of the "Rakoczy March," which demands the thundering orchestration of Berlioz to produce a proper effect. Transcriptions of this kind are no doubt welcome in smaller cities where orchestral music is less familiar than in Boston.

But why complain of a program which contained so many pages of charming music and which was interpreted with so much true musical feeling and grace? Much has already been written of the perfection of ensemble to which Mr. Maier and Mr. Pattison have attained; of the manner in which they have fused their personalities. These qualities are indeed remarkable and the marvel of them grows with each successive hearing. More than this, Mr. Maier and Mr. Pattison play with such evident enthusiasm and enjoyment of the music that they succeed in communicating a large share of it to their hearers. At times this enthusiasm often leads them to pronounced mannerisms, which are distracting and mar an otherwise excellent performance. Their future recitals will be looked forward to with pleasure.

"MEFISTOFEE"

Boito's Opera at the Metropolitan, New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
"Mefistofele"—Libretto and music by Arrigo Boito; produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, under the musical direction of Roberto Moranzoni, under the scenic direction of Boris Anisfeld and under the stage direction of Paul Tesler. Opening of November 28, 1920. The cast: Margherita, Frances Alda Elena, Florence Easton Patalis, Flora Perini Marta, Kathleen Howard Mefistofele, Adamo Didur Faust, Beniamino Gigli Wagner, Angelo Bada Nerone, Giordano Patrino

NEW YORK, New York.—Boito, when everything has been said that can be about his lack of skill at inventing tunes and accompaniments, and about his awkward mastery of the mechanics of vocal and orchestral writing, remains one of the few Italian composers who have understood their art thoroughly on its introspective side. The man who gave "Mefistofele" to the opera repertory, no matter how feeble he appears beside Verdi and Puccini as a picture of the external world in instrumental tone and as a portrayal of character through the medium of voices, may be said to excel all others of his country in power to disclose the deeper feelings of men's hearts and the broader generalizations of their intellects. Admittedly, he is a bad musical tailor, chalking out his pattern anyhow, putting the shears into the cloth regardless, and sewing awfully crooked seams, yet his garments make out to sit well upon and to glorify whosoever wears them.

If the music of the nineteenth century schools ever comes in for revaluation, Boito's work will perhaps be accorded a higher place than has been granted it hitherto. But this will be possible only in case those who do the revaluing take a fresh outlook on the technique of composition. For the score of "Mefistofele" is a poorly executed thing, according to the rules that prevailed 50 years ago, and will remain so as long as those rules are binding. So indeed, to glance an instant outside the opera realm, the score of Schumann's symphony in C major is weak, judged from the standpoint of the doctrines of tone color, tone balance and tone contrast laid down by Berlioz. As for "Mefistofele," what is true of its score is even truer of the text, in any consideration of but a purely literary one. To make an inevitable comparison, the libretto which Boito wrote for himself on the legend of Dr. Faustus stands, according to ordinary theatrical standards, beside the one which Barbier and Carré got up for Charles Gounod on the same legend, as the job of a cobbler beside that of a finished craftsman.

If, upon twentieth century assessment, music is rated solely by its wealth of sound and its prodigality of melodic and harmonic material, then Boito will be ranked among the lowest of opera composers whose works hold a place in the repertory. Suppose the names of all the composers in vogue at the Metropolitan Opera House to be listed in such a way that relative sonority determined seniority, then Wagner's name would stand at the top and Boito's at the bottom. There is nothing else to do, as says the Russian folk tale of the favored daughter and the unfavored stepdaughter, the fireside for the one, the snowdrift for the other. But after a while the step-daughter who was thrust out of doors comes back all dressed in silver and gold; and so returns Boito's opera to the Metropolitan stage, regal and comely, after long neglect.

The charm of the work is deep-toned, revealing itself elusively in the early scenes, which, except that part of them given over to the phantasies of Mefistophiles, deal with the story of Margherita, or with the Gretchen tragedy, as Goethe students would say, and making its real impression in the next to the final scene, wherein Helen of Troy appears. Whatever Goethe's purpose was in writing his second part to "Faust," clearly Boito meant by his light scene on the banks of the Peneios, which he freely adapted from Goethe's second part, to express the admiration of the medieval world, as represented by Faust, for the civilization of the ancient Greek world, as represented by Helen. Doubtless the scene is one of the most profoundly conceived episodes in all opera, and is as permanent a thing as the second act of "Tristan and Isolde," and unquestionably the aria in which Helen soliloquizes upon the fall of Troy and the one in which Faust, addressing her, extols her graces and manners as summing up the classic ideal, have a meaning too far hidden for most sopranos and tenors to seek out.

"Mefistofele" was revived with much beauty of scenic display, Boris Anisfeld being the artist who prepared the stage settings. Mr. Anisfeld is before all else a painter, and therefore he achieves quite different results from Joseph Urban, who first of all is an architect. Mr. Anisfeld carries on in color chiefly, Mr. Urban in form. Mr. Anisfeld hangs his scenes from above, whereas Mr. Urban builds his from the floor. With the one man aerial, floating effects are the rule; with the other, structural perspectives. In the scene of Faust's study, which was a Gothic stone interior in Anisfeld red, the lines of the vaulted ceiling were emphasized by a banner-like decoration made in the form of a bat, with a 6-foot or so spread of wing, and suspended high, its contours corresponding with the groinings of the masonry. In the classic scene on the banks of the Peneios, no river was shown and no temple. The letter of the stage directions, in fact, was disregarded and a great screen of foliage was let down from the sky, as though the force of gravity did not prevail; or more likely, as though the meeting-place of Faust and Helen were but an imaginary locality. As the Italian librettist in writing his dialogue for the two characters went a step in fancy beyond the original German dramatist, so the American scene-painter, in finding a background for the pair, has gone a step beyond the Italian librettist.

Boito's opera was sumptuously presented, ballet and chorus contributing to the splendor of sound and sight. The singing of the principals was meritorious throughout, from that of Mr. Didur, who took the title part for the time being in place of Mr. Moranzoni, the new tenor, Mr. Gigli, who has a rich, strong voice and a pleasing figure. Mmes. Alda and Eastman did all that could be asked for, especially and they, like everybody else, looked well. Out of the combined efforts of the people on the stage and of the musicians playing under Mr. Moranzoni's baton, there resulted, if not a searching interpretation, at any rate a brilliant performance.

Boito's opera was sumptuously presented, ballet and chorus contributing to the splendor of sound and sight. The singing of the principals was meritorious throughout, from that of Mr. Didur, who took the title part for the time being in place of Mr. Moranzoni, the new tenor, Mr. Gigli, who has a rich, strong voice and a pleasing figure. Mmes. Alda and Eastman did all that could be asked for, especially and they, like everybody else, looked well. Out of the combined efforts of the people on the stage and of the musicians playing under Mr. Moranzoni's baton, there resulted, if not a searching interpretation, at any rate a brilliant performance.

Boito's opera was sumptuously presented, ballet and chorus contributing to the splendor of sound and sight. The singing of the principals was meritorious throughout, from that of Mr. Didur, who took the title part for the time being in place of Mr. Moranzoni, the new tenor, Mr. Gigli, who has a rich, strong voice and a pleasing figure. Mmes. Alda and Eastman did all that could be asked for, especially and they, like everybody else, looked well. Out of the combined efforts of the people on the stage and of the musicians playing under Mr. Moranzoni's baton, there resulted, if not a searching interpretation, at any rate a brilliant performance.

THE PASDELOUP CONCERTS, PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—An event in the musical life of Paris is the transfer of the Pasdeloup Concerts to the Opéra. The Pasdeloup Concerts were, two generations ago, among the best of their kind in the world but they were allowed to lapse. This year they were again started and immediately proved successful, financially and artistically. But still they had no real home. It was a happy thought that inspired the promoters to approach the directors of the Opéra. The directors of the Opéra at once placed the immense hall at their disposition in the afternoons. Now the Pasdeloup Concerts, magnificently housed, have once more become the best musical performances in Paris. The opening performances were of the most promising character. The well-arranged program, the capable musicians, and the remarkable conductor, Mr. René-Baton, contributed to make a real success.

The only criticism that could be offered is that the orchestra was almost too powerful. It was impossible of course to place the players back on the great stage; and Mr. Batou decided that the iron curtain should be lowered, a special construction placed before it, on which the musicians should take their stand in order to prevent the dispersal of sound in the wings and in the roomy recesses of the great stage. The result, however, was that the more powerful instruments were placed against the metal curtain and were echoed too formidably. Sometimes the effects were not altogether good. On the whole, however, the arrangement works well. For fortissimo passages the torrent of sound is terrific, and for the pianissimo passages it is possible to attenuate the playing to the point where the sound seems to evaporate in the silence.

One of the earlier programs was a festival of French music. The contrast between the flamboyant music of Chabrier and the poetic melancholy of "Mr. Rabaud's" "Procession Nocturne" proved how remarkably varied is French music. Then there was the luminous notation of Debussy's "Après-Midi d'un Faune," in which the strength and the delicacy of the orchestra were shown excellently.

Mlle. Tagliaferro is a singer of rare charm. In the "Ballade" of Gabriel Fauré her expression was deliciously just. The nuances and the contours of this work make it one of the finest of its kind that the French master has ever written. The "Damnation de Faust" by Berlioz with its fire and sound was vigorously applauded by the crowded salle. Whatever may be said, the vogue for romantic music has not passed in France.

THEATRICAL BOSTON

EVEN, 8:00 GLOBE TELEPHONE Wed. & Sat. 2-00 BEACH 445

SEASON'S MUSICAL TRIUMPH
FRANCIS A. DEWOLF
WILSON & HOPPER
IN A BRILLIANT REVIVAL OF THE FAMOUS COMIC OPERA
ERMINIE
AND STAR CAST

NEW YORK
Good Times AT THE HIPPODROME
ONE OF THE WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOWS AT LOWEST PRICES
Sells Selling 8 Weeks in Advance

romantic music has not passed in France.

On a subsequent occasion Mr. René-Baton had the happy idea of bringing Mchul from the obscurity into which he has lately sunk. Mchul is a French composer of great talent but unfortunately his work is little known in France. He is regarded as a demodé. Why he should be forgotten is one of those mysteries of which there are many in music. It was remembered that he had written "Joseph," which the Opéra-Comique promises to revive, but apart from this vague souvenir and the popular "Chant du Départ," Mchul hardly remains a name in France.

"La Symphonie," which has been revived by the Concerts Pasdeloup, is a work of importance. Mchul was evidently inspired by Mozart and others, but the dramatic accent and the clarity of the music were a revelation to many. The piece is full of sensibility. It is a pity that one feels that some of it is reminiscent, for, on the other hand, there are passages of an originality and sincerity that are surprising. Undoubtedly a service has been rendered in recalling Mchul.

A first hearing was given to two fragments of "La Tempête," composed by Ernest Chausson for the Shakespearean play. They were fresh and elegant. The orchestration is fluent.

Historical concerts are being given to illustrate French dramatic music of the nineteenth century. One of them has already been given. It was devoted to Meyerbeer and was preceded by a short lecture on that composer.

MUSIC NOTES

The Fourth Hallé Concert in Manchester, England, was in the nature of a new departure. Mr. Hamilton Harty decided to give a platform performance of the immensely popular opera, "Carmen," a decision met with a good deal of adverse criticism among the more serious, who pointed out that in former days only such operas had been sung upon the Hallé platform as could not be seen upon the stage. Mr. Harty, on the other hand, was understood to contend that "Carmen" was musically so good that it deserved to be performed by a great chorus and a first-rate orchestra. In many respects the performance was a justification of the conductor. It did indeed lose dramatically—though Miss Astra Desmond was vocally a splendid Carmen—but it gained musically. The wood wind parts stood out, particularly in high relief and gave quite a new impression of the richness of the score. For example, the humorous duet between the bassoons and the clarinet, which is hardly noticeable as generally played in the theater, won a round of applause from the large audience in the Free Trade Hall. Mr. Percy Heming as Escamillo sang finely throughout, but in the Toreador song the orchestral accompaniment seemed so much more vigorous than one is accustomed to that the solo part had not quite the same dominating effect as usual. The same thing was noticeable when the chorus joined the ensemble with the soloists. The beautiful quintet and Michaela's song was excellently sung, the latter by Miss Madeleine Collins. Mr. Walter Hyde was the Don José.

Sir Henry Wood conducted the second concert of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, which proved in many ways a notable one. The new symphony of the French composer, Chausson, was performed, and a revival of Strauss' "Tod und Verklärung" was well received, indeed heartily welcomed from the musical point of view. The chief attraction of the concert was the first appearance of Miss Lella McGane, a young Welsh vocalist in whom Liverpool is greatly interested. Liverpool citizens asked her to go to Paris, where she studied

under Jean de Reszke for five years, with the result that she was offered an engagement at the Opéra Comique. Her voice is a mezzo-soprano of full and rich quality. The aria from "Mignon" made quite an extraordinary impression upon the audience, and secured for the young debutante an ovation. This success was fully maintained in her later songs, and the general feeling was that a new singer with both voice and temperament had arrived, one of whom much might be expected. The symphony of Chausson did not impress one as a work of exceptional merit or originality.

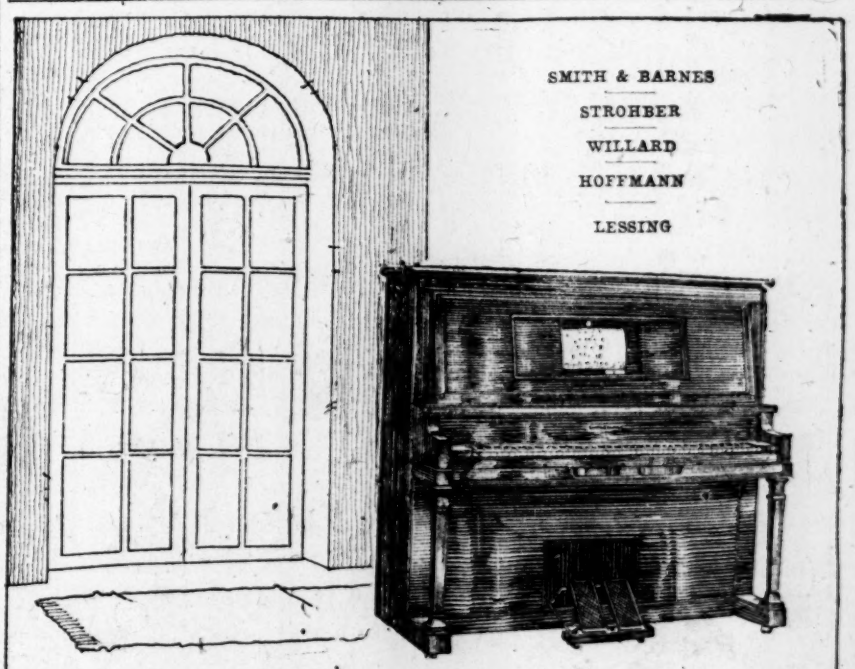
The Melbourne Municipal Council has latterly interested itself in the musical recreation of its ratepayers. Dr. Price, the city organist, has been commissioned to direct a series of concerts in the Town Hall. The programs can scarcely be called educative as much as they are recreative. The programs are broadly based between the extremes of culture and amusement. Many young musicians, some of them fresh from the music conservatories, are enabled through the enterprise of this program council to appear in public and gain experience in facing large audiences.

Mme. Daisy Kennedy, violinist, appearing at Eolian Hall, New York, on the afternoon of November 23, with Emanuel Balaban as her accompanist, presented works by Nardini, Milandre, Barbella, Bach, Paganini, Zsolt, Zimbalist, Scott and Kreisler. She played in a broad style and with a strong, though not always rich or pure tone. Intellectually rather than sentiment or humor characterized her interpretations. Her outlook was more masculine than feminine, just as Mme. Maud Powell's used to be. Her straightforward, argumentative way of approaching her audience was a contrast, all in her favor, to the beseeching manner of many of the men, particularly those of the Russian school, who have lately tried for the favor of the New York public with violin playing.

Mme. Marguerite d'Alvarez, contralto, giving a song recital in Eolian Hall, New York, on the afternoon of November 30, with Walter Golde as her accompanist, presented works by Bach, Respighi, Cox, René-Baton, Pedrell, de Falla and other composers. Mme. d'Alvarez's voice is one of the richest toned and best schooled voices to be heard on the American concert platform this season. Having had all the training that could be asked for from opera, it is now in perfect condition for recital work. Her phrasing of the melodies of old arias and her reading of the texts of modern songs are models for youthful vocalists to study. To hear her at her matinee interpret F. Pedrell's "Look at Her Well!" was to take a trip to Spain, and wander into village angles where the people gather and gossip; while to hear her interpret the Seguidilla and the Habanera from "Carmen," was to turn straightway to vagabondage and start off to the mountains with the gypsies.

AMUSEMENTS BOSTON SYMPHONY HALL, Boston SEASON SALE NOW HANDEL AND HAYDN

SUNDAY AFT., DEC. 13—The Messiah
MONDAY EVE., DEC. 20—The Messiah
SUNDAY AFT., JAN. 23—The Golden Legend
SUNDAY AFT., FEB. 26—The Verdi Requiem
SUNDAY AFT., MARCH 27—Hors d'Opera
INEZ BARBOUR, NEVADA VAN DER VEER, MORGAN KINGSTON, EDWARD WILSON, RATH, MARIE RAPPOLD, CHARLOTTE PEECE, LAMBERT MURPHY, ROYAL DADMAN, FLORENCE JENSEN, MABEL ALCOCK, EDWARD JOHNSON, CLARENCE WHITEHILL, CAROLINE HUDSON ALEXANDER, SOPHIE BRASLAU, ORVILLE HAROLD, FRED FATTON—SOLOISTS.
Season tickets now: (choire of Sin. or Mon. Matinee), \$10.00, \$8.00, \$6.00 (tax). Single Ticket Sale Thursday, Dec. 9.



A WONDERFUL GIFT

AS an offering of the Holiday season nothing can surpass the piano or phonograph. You are giving a permanent gift, one that will give a cheery atmosphere to the home. Visit a Smith Barnes & Strohber store today and make your selection. Your purchase will be held until you desire delivery. Our branch stores carry a complete line of Columbia or Victor phonographs and records as well as an extensive line of player rolls.

SMITH BARNES & STROHBER CO., 1828 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
SMITH BARNES & STROHBER CO., 274 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
SMITH BARNES & STROHBER CO., 917-919 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
SMITH BARNES & STROHBER CO., 66 Illinois St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
Factory: THE SMITH BARNES & STROHBER CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE HOME FORUM

The Evening Shadows Lengthen

The evening shadows lengthen on the lawn:
Westward, our immemorial chestnuts stand,
A mound of shade; but o'er the cedars drawn,
Between the hedge-row trees, in many a band
Of brightening gold, the sunshine lingers on,
And soon will touch our oaks with parting hand:
And down the distant valley all is still,
And flushed with purple smiles the beckoning hill.

—Bayard Taylor.

Storing Materials for Writing

The most brilliant intellect cannot do without an accumulated fund of facts and ideas. Even the poet, whose creative exuberance appears to be innate, can use only materials which have been stored in his brain during years of thought, reading, and observation. Before Johnson began the Rambler he had filled a commonplace book with thoughts for his essays. Addison amassed three folios of manuscript materials before he began the Spectator; and when a new publication was suggested to him after the Guardian was finished, he replied: "I must now take some time pour me délasser, and lay in fuel for a future work." Frederick W. Robertson spent his leisure hours in the study of geology, chemistry, and other sciences, to gain the materials of thought and illustration, and to give freshness to his sermons; and John Foster, for the same purpose, rambled many hours in the woods and fields. Scott did not hesitate to spend the leisure of a week in settling a point in history, or in gathering up the details of a bit of scenery which he wished to work into a poem or a novel. Again, the mastery of any important subject demands time. It cannot be accomplished by pressure or cramming; or by the most heroic extempore endeavor. The subject must be brooded over from day to day, till . . . all that is unessential, incongruous, or foreign, has been sloughed off; till all difficulties, surveyed again and again from new angles of vision, have been resolved, and that which was at first but a faint suggestion of truth, has surrounded itself, by a kind of elective affinity of ideas, with appropriate imagery and illustration, and stands out, at last, in bold relief and in full proportions before the mental eye. Then how simple and lucid the statement, how luminous the exposition! The stream

of thought runs so clear as almost to seem shallow; it glides so noiselessly that few suspect the depth, the volume, and the majestic sweep and force of its movement. It is because there is to-day so little hard thinking that we have so little good writing. The poverty of style is due largely to the very activity and restless impatience of modern thought. It is because thought and feeling do not have a brooding time, because opinions and sentiments, hastily entertained, are not allowed to take root undisturbed and in silence, and to gain strength from mere length of tenure, that so few writers master the secret of apt and vivid expression. A man of even the highest ability can no more say, "go to, I will make a great essay, poem, or novel," than he can say, "Go to, I will make a religion."—From "Literary Style," by William Mathews.

sheet of green meadows and cornfields. Oh, the joy! The lawns with their high elms and firs, the green hedgerows, the delicate hue and scent of the fresh clover-fields, the steep clay banks where I stopped to pick nosegays of wild flowers, and became again a child. . . . while my eyes ranged free, for the first time in my life, over the chequered squares of cultivation, over glittering brooks, and hills quivering in the green haze, while above hung the skylarks, pouring out their souls in melody. And then, as the sun grew hot, and the larks dropped one by one into the growing corn, the new delight of the blessed silence! I listened to the stillness; for noise had been my native element; I had become in London quite unconscious of the ceaseless roar of the human sea. . . . So on I went, down the broad,

broad character of an individual. The first lesson, thus, which we must learn is that of allowing no incongruity to appear in our figures. A king whose name has survived to us upon some monument becomes at once such a reality that the legends concerning him are apt to be accepted as so much fact. Like John Donne one says:—"Thou art so true, that thoughts of thee suffice." To make dreams truth, and fables histories." But only he who has resided in Egypt can judge how far the fables are to be regarded as having a nucleus of truth. In ancient history there can seldom be sufficient data at the Egyptologist's disposal with which to build up a complete figure; and his puppets must come upon the stage sadly deficient,

wiry, and in many places was too much parched for grazing. "The weather was verging into that serene but somewhat arid season called the Indian Summer. There was a smoky haze in the atmosphere that tempered the brightness of the sunshine into a golden tint, softening the features of the landscape, and giving a vagueness to the outlines of distant objects. . . . "We had not gone far upon the prairie before we came to where deeply-worn footpaths were seen traversing the country: sometimes two or three would keep on parallel to each other, and but a few paces apart. These were pronounced to be traces of buffaloes, where large droves had passed. . . . "We now came once more in sight of the Red Fork, winding its turbid course between well-wooded hills, and

Personality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
It is a remarkable fact, and yet when one understands it, quite a natural one, that none of the writers of the gospels made the slightest effort to describe the physical personality of the man Jesus. This was surely no mere accidental occurrence. Rather was it the logical result of their conscientious conviction, even the compelling influence of the "still small voice" of Truth, which insisted that they must present what they had gleaned from the words and works of the Master, so that those who chose to follow in the way that he pointed out, and do the works that he did, might lose sight entirely of finite personality. Indeed, it must have been very evident to them, that in the proportion that the followers of Christ lost sight of his physical personality, were they that much better prepared to keep in plain and unobscured view, the impersonal nature of the ever-living Christ, God's omnipresent idea, which is forever and everywhere co-existent one with Him.

The human, mortal mind, because of its warped and limited viewpoint, accepts a perverted sense of everything in creation. It would, if it could, attribute to God, good, the origin of all that is material, and so erroneously conclude that the material is real and true; that there is matter in Mind, God; that there is a mind in matter; that the spiritual, which alone is real and true, but which it cannot understand, is too vague, visionary, and hypothetical to be attainable in this present realm of experience. It sees man as having two diametrically opposite and irreconcilable natures, the physical, and the metaphysical, or the spiritual. It ignorantly supposes that the physical can only be put off, and the spiritual attained by means of a process called death. In quite the same way, and with the same kind of faulty reasoning, it conceives each and every individual as having a dual personality. The one, which is all too obvious to physical sense, and which it insists on calling true, and the other, which is the real and true, but which it professes as being, and indeed is unable to perceive. Furthermore, it says that each and every one has either an attractive or a repellent, a strong or a weak, an admirable or a detestable, a pleasing or a disagreeable personality, yet these opposite qualities of thought, by their very nature, are proven to be the product of this selfsame finite mind, which is purely suppositional. They cannot exist in the realm of reality, the one and only true consciousness, Mind, God, which knows only that which really is, and therefore knows whatever is true of personality, the personality which is "the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever."

As we study the Bible, we discover that Christ Jesus was ever turning the thought of those who came to him for healing, away from the personal sense of himself, to the Father, divine Principle. Did he not say, "If I do not the works of my Father, believe me not. But if I do, though ye believe not me, believe the works: that ye may know, and believe, that the Father is in me, and I in him?" He always gave God the glory, teaching men that they must look away from finite personality to divine Principle. Christian Science insists that this is the only way by means of which scientific healing can be realized. Therefore, to see here or there an individual nature having either more or less of this or that quality of so-called mind, is to be seeing the base product of evil and not the son of God, good, who is ever perfect. As we learn to know and prove that God and His perfect idea fill all space, we discover that we are looking away from the suppositional sense of creation, with its constantly shifting and variable view of personality, and toward the sure realm of Mind, the consciousness which is all that really is, and there finding expressed the infinite personality of Spirit, which never changeth.

What is so eminently true of the teaching of Christ Jesus, is also found to be true of that of the Apostle to the Gentiles, and of that of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. By every means that she possibly could, Mrs. Eddy turned the thoughts of the students of Christian Science to the one Mind, God. She says in the first line of the preface to Science and Health, "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings." It is, to a very large extent, because of this appeal that Christian Science has, encircled the globe in the short span of little more than fifty years, and why it has adherents in all climes, and amongst many peoples. Mrs. Eddy makes it quite clear when she says, "To my sense, we have not seen all of man; he is more than personal sense can cognize, who is the image and likeness of the infinite." ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 97.) She then further adds: "I have not seen a perfect man in mind or body, and such must be the personality of him who is the true likeness: the lost image is not this personality, and corporeal man is this lost image; hence, it doth not appear what is the real personality of man. The only cause for making this question of personality a point, or of any importance, is that man's perfect model should be held in mind, whereby to improve his present condition; that his contemplation re-

garding himself should turn away from inharmonious, sickness, and sin, to that which is the image of his Maker." (Pages 97 and 98.)

All the discordant conditions in the world result from the acceptance of the false sense of man, in place of that which divine Mind insists must be realized everywhere. No matter what the seeming, man, and man's true and perfect personality are to be demonstrated throughout the universe. In no other way can the brotherhood of man be established on earth. Then the sooner we begin to see man as he really is, the perfect idea of perfect Mind, complete, just as Mind made him, the sooner will the kingdom of God be realized as here and now.

Warning the students of Christian Science from the rocks and sirens in their journey toward Soul, Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 73 of "Retrospection and Introspection," "He who clings to personality, or perpetually warns you of 'personality,' wrongs it, or terrifies people over it, and is the sure victim of his own corporeality." And she adds on the following page these words, "My own corporeal personality afflicteth me not wittingly; for I desire never to think of it, and it cannot think of me."

Lamb's Conversation

That Charles Lamb must have been a charming converser, no one, except those who lack the slight idiosyncrasy necessary for the full appreciation of his writings, can doubt. He always made, we are told, the best pun and the best remark in the course of the evening. His serious conversation was his best. No other person, according to Hazlitt, ever stammered out such fine, piquant, deep, eloquent things in half-a-dozen half-sentences as he did. . . . To Lamb's conversation we might apply the words spoken of another in Julian and Maddalo:—

His wit
And subtle talk would cheer the winter night,
And make me know myself;—and the fire-light
Would flash upon our faces, till the day
Might dawn, and make me wonder at my stay.

—William Mathews.

The Gondolier

The gondolier in Venice is as fine to look at as his gondola; he has color, too, in the ruddy dye of his face, the infinite variety of his amber shirts and blue trousers and scarlet sashes; and if you really know him, he is one of the most charming of people.—Arthur Symonds.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	..... 3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	..... 3.50
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 5.00
Leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French	.....\$3.50
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German	.....\$3.50
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature



"Grey Day in the Mountains," from the lithograph by Birger Sandzen

Now I Go to See the Snows

There are voices in the wind that call,
There are hands that beckon to the plain;
I must journey where the trees grow tall,
And the lonely heron clamors in the rain.

Where the desert flames with furnace heat,
I have trod,
Where the horned toad's tiny feet
In a land
Of burning sand
Leave a mark.

I have ridden in the moon and in the dark,
Now I go to see the snows,
Where the mossy mountains rise
Wild and bleak—and the rose
And pink of morning fill the skies
With a color that is singing.

And the lights
Of polar nights
Utter cries
As they sweep from star to star.
Swinging, ringing,
Where the sunless middays are.

—Hamlin Garland.

Into the Country for the First Time

I may be forgiven, surely, if I run somewhat into detail about this my first visit to the country.

I had, as I have said before, literally never been further afield than Fulham or Battersea Rise. One Sunday evening, indeed, I had got as far as Wandsworth Common; but it was March, and, to my extreme disappointment, the heath was not in flower. . . .

It was a glorious morning at the end of May; and when I escaped from the pall of smoke which hung over the city I found the sky a sheet of cloudless blue. How I watched for the ending of the rows of houses, which lined the road for miles—the great roots of London, running far out into the country, up which poured past me an endless stream of food and merchandise and human beings—

. . . How between gaps in the houses, right and left, I caught tantalizing glimpses of green fields, shut from me by dull lines of high-spiked palings! How I peeped through gates and over fences at trim lawns and gardens, and longed to stay, and admire, and speculate on the name of the strange plants and gaudy flowers; and then hurried on, always expecting to find something still finer ahead—something really worth stopping to look at—till the houses thickened again into a street, and I found myself, to my disappointment, in the midst of a town! And then more villas and palings; and then a village;—when would they stop, those endless houses?

At last they did stop. Gradually the people whom I passed began to look more and more rural. . . . The houses ended, cattle-yards and farm-buildings appeared; and right and left, far away, spread the low rolling

bright road, which seemed to beckon me forward into the unknown expanses of human life.

The world was all before me, where to choose, and I saw it both with my eyes and my imagination, in the temper of a boy broken loose from school. My heart kept holiday. I loved and blessed the birds which flitted past me, and the cows which lay dreaming on the sward. . . .

At last I came to a wood—the first real wood that I had ever seen; not a mere party of stately park trees growing out of smooth turf, but a real wild copse; tangled branches and grey stems fallen across each other; deep, ragged underwood of shrubs, and great ferns like princes' feathers, and gay beds of flowers, blue and pink and yellow, with butterflies flitting about them, and trailers that climbed and dangled from bough to bough—a poor, commonplace bit of copse, I dare say, in the world's eyes, but to me a fairy wilderness of beautiful forms, mysterious gleams and shadows, teeming with manifold life. As I stood looking wistfully over the gate, alternately at the inviting vista of the green-embroidered path, and then at the grim notice over my head, "All trespassers prosecuted," a young man came up the ride, dressed in velvet jacket and leather gaiters, sufficiently bedraggled with mud. . . .

"May I go into your wood?" asked I at a venture, curiosity conquering pride.

"Well! what do you want there, my good fellow?"

"To see what a wood is like—I never was in one in my life."

"Humph! well—you may go in for that, and welcome."

"Thank you!" quoth I. And I slowly clambered over the gate. He put his hand carelessly on the top rail, vaulted over it like a deer, and then turned to stare at me.

"Hallo! I say—I forgot—don't go far in, or ramble up and down, or you'll disturb the pheasants."

I thanked him again for what license he had given me—went in, and lay down by the path-side.

Here, I suppose, by the rules of modern art, a picturesque description of the said wood should follow; but I am the most incompetent person in the world to write it. And, indeed, the whole scene was so novel to me, that I had no time to analyse; I could only enjoy. I recollect lying on my face and fingering over the delicately cut leaves of the weeds, and wondering whether the people who lived in the country thought them as wonderful and beautiful as I did. . . .

"Alton Locke," by Charles Kingsley.

The archaeologist must possess the historic imagination, but it must be confined to its proper channels. It is impossible to exert this imagination without, as a consequence, a figure rising up before the mind partially furnished with the details of a personality and fully endowed with the

as it were, in arms, legs, and apparel suitable to them, unless he knows from an experience of modern Egyptians how to restore them and to clothe them in good taste. The substance upon which the imagination works must be no less than a colossal knowledge of the people of the nation in question. Ramses must be constructed from an acquaintance with many a Pasha of modern Egypt, and his Chief Butler must reflect the known characteristics of a hundred Bays and Effendis. Without such "padding" the figures will remain but names, and with names Egyptology is already overstocked.

It is remarkable to notice how little is known regarding the great personalities in history. Taking three characters at random: we know extremely little that is authentic regarding King Arthur; our knowledge of the actual history of Robin Hood is extremely meagre; and the precise historian would have to dismiss Cleopatra in a few paragraphs. But let the archaeologist know so well the manners and customs of the period with which he is dealing that he will not, like the author of the stories of the Holy Grail, dress Arthur in the armor of the thirteenth century, nor fill the mind of Cleopatra with the thoughts of the Elizabethan poet; let him be so well trained in scientific caution that he will not give unquestioned credence to the legends of the past; let him have sufficient knowledge of the nation to which his hero or heroine belonged to be able to fill up the lacunae with a kind of collective appreciation and estimate of the national characteristics;—and I do not doubt that his interpretations will hold good to the end of all history.—"The Treasury of Ancient Egypt," Arthur Weigall.

We Emerged Upon a Grand Prairie

"After a toilsome march of some distance through a country cut up by ravines and brooks, and entangled by thickets, we emerged upon a grand prairie," Washington Irving tells us in his book on the western plains. "Here one of the characteristic scenes of the Far West broke upon us. An immense extent of grassy, undulating, or, as it is termed, rolling country, with here and there a clump of trees, dimly seen in the distance like a ship at sea; the landscape deriving sublimity from its vastness and simplicity. To the southwest, on the summit of a hill, was a singular crest of broken rocks, resembling a ruined fortress. It reminded me of the ruin of some Moorish castle, crowning a height in the midst of a lonely Spanish landscape. To this hill we gave the name of Cliff Castle."

The prairies of these great hunting regions differed in the character of their vegetation from those through which I had hitherto passed. Instead of a profusion of tall flowering plants and long haunting grasses, they were covered with a shorter growth of herbage called buffalo grass, somewhat coarse, but, at the proper seasons, affording excellent and abundant pasturage. At present it was growing

through a vast and magnificent landscape. The prairies bordering on the rivers are always varied in this way with woodland, so beautifully interspersed as to appear to have been laid out by the hand of taste; and they only want here and there a village spire, the battlements of a castle, or the turrets of an old family mansion rising from among the trees, to rival the most ornamented scenery of Europe.

"About mid-day we reached the edge of that scattered belt of forest land, about forty miles in width, which stretches across the country from north to south, from the Arkansas to the Red River, separating the upper from the lower prairies, and commonly called the 'Cross Timber.' On the skirts of this forest land, just on the edge of a prairie, we found traces of a Pawnee encampment of between one and two hundred lodges, showing that the party must have been numerous. . . .

Evening School in Italy

My father conducted me yesterday to see the evening school of our Section Baretti, which was already lighted, and the workmen beginning to come in. . . . I had never known how fine an evening school can be. There were boys from twelve years upwards, and men with beards who, as soon as they had returned from their work, came carrying books and copy-books. There were carpenters, railwaymen, masons, baker-boys; and we smelt the odor of varnish, leather, fish, oil, odors of all trades. Then there entered a squadron of workmen of the artillery, in uniform, conducted by a corporal. They filed quickly into the forms, and removed the foot-board, where we put our feet, and immediately bent over their work. Some went to the masters to ask explanations. I saw that young well-dressed master whom they call the "avvocato," who had three or four workmen around his table, and who made corrections with his pen. . . . I was surprised when all lessons began, how attentive they all were; and yet the Director says that many of them in order not to be late, came there before going home to supper, and they must be hungry. The little boys, however, after half an hour of school grew sleepy. . . . But the grown-up ones were always awake and open-mouthed; all attention to the lesson, without ever twinkling an eye; and it seemed strange to me to see all those bearded men in our forms. We went to the upper-floor, and I ran to my class-room, where I saw in my place a man with a large mustache. . . . My father remained there to the end, and on going out we met many women with children, who awaited their husbands, and at the door they made an exchange; the men took the babies in their arms, and the women the books and papers; they walked home.—From "Heart" by Edmondo De Amicis (tr. by G. S. Godkin).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communication regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of reproduction of special dispatches, letters, and other material published in this paper are reserved by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50
Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, .75c
Single copies 5 cents
Five cents at news stands.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2
WASHINGTON: 221-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City

SOUTHERN: 420 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia
WESTERN: Suite 1438 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC COAST: 245 Geary Street, San Francisco

CANADIAN: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario
AUSTRALASIAN: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
SOUTH AFRICAN: 4 Savings Bank Bldg., Cape Town

ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1455 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 711A Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco, 215 Geary St.
Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of

all authorized Christian Science literature, including
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
LE HERAULT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, DEC. 4, 1920

EDITORIALS

Unrest and Education

THE world is very much stirred up. All the same, the unrest is healthy inasmuch as it is the result of conditions which ought to produce dissatisfaction. The election which has just taken place in the United States is a curious indication of how this dissatisfaction is working at the moment. Two years ago the President held the fate of the nations in the hollow of his hand. Everywhere the democracies were willing to acclaim him. When the day of the elections came it seemed as though his own countrymen could not vote too heavily against him. The Vice-President-elect thinks it was a vote, amongst other things, against organized labor. That is a political obiter dictum which Mr. Coolidge will have the opportunity of verifying as the days go by. But that it was a vote of general dissatisfaction no one would probably question. It is precisely the same on the other side of the Atlantic. Since the people of Greece ostracized Aristides because they were tired of hearing him called "the Just," there has been no more extraordinary vote than that which practically banished the great statesman who has brought the country through the war with enormously increased territory, power, and prestige. Mr. Clemenceau, defeated for the presidency, travels in India, while France elects presidents, changes her ministries, and gives almost as many signs of uncertainty as Italy, where the proletariat seize the factories one day, and surrender them the next. In the United Kingdom, his parliamentary majority maintains Mr. Lloyd George supreme politically, but is unable to prevent labor strikes or Irish outrages.

The sum of the world's unrest is not contained in these instances. In Egypt and India, in China and Japan, in Germany and Russia—everywhere where men can contend they are contending, and contending simply because they are dissatisfied. The Athenian shopkeeper who voted against Mr. Veniselos had no more quarrel with him than had the Egyptian fellaheen with Sir Francis Wingate. They were both dissatisfied, that is all, and knew no way of venting their dissatisfaction save on the government. What has happened in Greece and Egypt is merely typical of what is happening all over the world, in the New York Labor center and in the Bengal village. It is purely mental, and it is the result of the mental perturbations caused by the war. The war was something much bigger than the world has yet begun to suspect. It was the jolt that shot human thought out of the channel in which it had been traveling since Waterloo. The clear-sighted saw this, and prophesied according to their particular vanity. The Russian minister in Stockholm, discussing the event with his German colleague, insisted that the Kaiser, in his folly, was dealing "a decisive blow at the monarchical principle in Europe." That was true, so far as it went, which was as far as Mr. Nekudoff was capable of seeing. But that was not nearly far enough.

The politician if he is to qualify as a statesman, and not as a fowl scratching the surface of the political barnyard, must look for mental causes. The laborer of today is no longer as ignorant as the diggers and spinners who listened, with their mouths open, to John Ball. The real bulwarks of the old conditions were ignorance and its handmaiden, drink. The school and the temperance crusade have done more to undermine these than centuries of agitation. In the old days, when a mob got out of hand, its first idea was to find social equality by becoming "as drunk as a lord"; today it proceeds to seize factories and plow up game preserves. The difference is immense. The curious thing is that the reformer, in the older civilization, who encouraged education did not see where it was bound to lead. Mr. Forster introducing his compulsory education bill into the House of Commons never realized that he was striking at the whole theory of master and man. It was education, the power to think, and not gold, which was the capital of the master, and the gradual dissemination of this capital has done more to upset the remnant of feudalism in Great Britain, in half a century, than all the agitation of the five preceding centuries.

The penetrating intelligence of the great prophet of Taoism grasped all this hundreds of years ago, and imbedded it in his gospel of inaction. Education, he scornfully declared, was more harmful than a hornet's tail, it merely converted the stupid and harmless knave into an intelligent and dangerous one. That is precisely what the wise men of the older Europe dreamed when they endeavored to preserve education like their pheasants as the luxury of the classes. Their argument was not so lopsided as that of the Chinaman, but it was far more selfish. They saw that an educated proletariat would never rest satisfied with being a proletariat, and they made no mistake about the consequences. Anybody saturated with such opinions who may read superficially such an article as that recently contributed to Reynold's Newspaper, in London, by Victor Hartshorn, the well-known Labor leader, might call the writer to judgment as a Daniel, but that is not the intention of the article. Mr. Hartshorn's misgivings are caused by the effects of that little knowledge which is a dangerous thing, and which is almost bound to strike a nation endeavoring to adjust itself to the change from the education of a part to the education of the whole.

What all this means is very simple. It is that the sons of Martha, to use Mr. Kipling's masterly phrase, are awakening under the inspiration of education and prohibition, to demand what they deem their birthright from the sons of Mary. It is their dawning perception of better things which is making them dissatisfied with the old, and their impatience is largely fed by an education, at present very imperfect, which causes them to believe that they know more than they do. It is this ignorance, Mr. Hartshorn points out, that has produced the attempt to wreck the capitalist system by the weapon of restriction. A policy which, if it could be successful, he insists, would leave the victors "as helpless amidst the social catastrophe they had created as a flock of geese in a cyclone. They would starve to death with

the rest of us, or perish in the hooligan scramble which would take place for such remnants of the necessities of life as could be found amidst the ruins of society."

What, then, is the way out? It is more education, and not less, for the clock cannot be put back. But it must be education in Principle as well as education of the intellect, or there may be a real danger of the stupid and harmless knave being converted into the intelligent and dangerous one.

A Secretary of Art

THE guerrilla band of artists, of which Mr. Joseph Pennell is captain, and Mr. Albert Sterner a lieutenant, has enticed Mr. de Forest, president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, from his tent. He replies with a letter to the New York Times. The ammunition of Mr. Pennell and Mr. Sterner was also in the form of letters. They want the Metropolitan Museum to pay more attention to contemporary arts and crafts, and to encourage living artists. Mr. de Forest retorts that four galleries of the Metropolitan are now given up to American painting and two to American sculpture. That is so; but tell this to a gathering of artists, tell them that this is patronizing and encouraging twentieth century art: they will smile.

Perhaps Mr. Pennell, after reading Mr. de Forest's letter, will realize that it is unwise to attempt to attach a Gallery of Contemporary Arts and Crafts to the Metropolitan Museum. That institution is doing its work so magnificently, its traditions and purposes are now so firmly established, that the public is well content to allow the museum to continue on its present lines. A Gallery of Contemporary Art should be a separate and distinct institution, with new men in authority and new methods. For the problems to be faced are new.

That such a gallery is needed no one can doubt, and every one must agree with Mr. Pennell when he says: "It is not only a local but a national scandal that New York has no public gallery for the exhibition of the modern arts and crafts." London has three—the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Tate Gallery, and the Royal Academy; Paris has four—the Grand Palais, the Petit Palais, the Pavillon Marson in the Louvre, and the Luxembourg Gallery; and many of the museums in the provincial cities of England and America hold periodical exhibitions of contemporary arts and crafts.

New York must depend mainly upon private enterprise. Happily such private enterprise is both active and intelligent, as those who visited the exhibition of textile designs held in the Bush Terminal Building know. They saw innumerable designs, mounted on cardboard, described and priced, affixed to the walls, scattered over tables, handled, examined, and purchased, day after day by eager and happy crowds. This exhibition was made possible through the efforts of the Art Alliance, and "Women's Wear."

There are other societies, too, working for contemporary art, such as the newly formed Art Center, the Municipal Art Society, the American Federation of Arts, and the Architectural League. Also the National Academy of Design, which can hardly be called aggressively active, even by its dearest friends. Coordination is needed, a parent institution, an official body with a power to plan and act—in plain words, a Minister of the Arts, or a Secretary of Art.

Whenever it is proposed in England or in America to appoint a Minister of the Arts, it is always opposed, and usually by the people who might have been expected to be strongly in favor of it. At a meeting recently held in New York to consider the project of a Secretary of Art, the chief objectors were the heads of two great universities. The plain man cannot understand why there should be a Secretary of Agriculture, of Commerce, and of Labor, and not of Art.

Although England has no Minister of Art, she has her Board of Education and Board of Trade, which treat art kindly and seriously. Last year these two government departments founded the British Institute of Industrial Art. There is yet time for Mr. Wilson to act.

Labor's Appeal Against Aliens

LABOR leaders in the United States, or at least those identified, in administrative or executive capacities, with the American Federation of Labor, are proceeding systematically in a campaign designed to result in the enactment of restrictive immigration laws. The intensiveness of the program outlined is indicated by the expressed purpose of appealing individually to every representative and every senator in the present Congress, and of emphasizing the appeal by demanding what Labor union members conceive to be "the protection that Congress should give our people." It should not be charged against those who have oftenest spoken in behalf of Labor in its campaigns, political and industrial, offensive and defensive, that they have frequently foreseen dangers which did not exist, and have often waged desperate battle against an imaginary foe. But they have done exactly this, just as others are wont to do. However, the boy in the fable who falsely cried out a warning that the wolf was coming is said to have suffered at last because those who might have protected him failed to respond when he was actually in need. Labor now claims to see an actual menace to itself in the continued effort of the industries and institutions of the United States to assimilate the immigrants from the areas of Europe where economic conditions are less favorable than on the western side of the Atlantic. Labor leaders claim to see unemployment in the United States increasing with the swelling tide of immigration. They point warningly to the congested conditions in the larger cities, realizing the tendency of the newcomers to seek homes and employment in the industrial centers rather than in the farming and timber sections, where there is room to spare and a constant demand for labor.

There is no pretense that the effort of Labor representatives is directed against the entry of what are generally referred to as undesirable aliens, those against whose admission there are now comprehensive laws, but against all immigration, no matter what the source or what the character. For the moment, under the new definition, Labor would have it appear that all immigration is undesirable. In fact, the effort now seems to be

to induce those responsible for formulating and making effective the policies of Congress to take a step which no administration and no political party in the United States has ever had the courage to take, even if the need of such action was admitted. This step is the restriction of immigration under a defined protective policy. Compromise measures have been proposed from time to time, and some of these have been enacted. The most recent effort of Congress to declare its approval of restrictive or protective measures along this line was the enactment of the so-called literacy test law. It is doubtful if the wisdom of this enactment has ever been established, or if it ever will be. As a matter of fact, it was never more than a compromise, a makeshift. It was an effort to close the door without appearing really to close it. Those who have seen great industries built up, railroads constructed through the wilderness, and forests and barren places subdued and made fertile by the great armies of illiterate aliens who have come without hindrance from Europe to America, know that the plea is specious that the unlettered laborer, because of his illiteracy, is a menace to the industries or the institutions of his adopted country.

There is not the slightest doubt as to what the leaders of the American Federation of Labor would do in existing circumstances if they had the power. Neither is there any doubt as to what a political party dominated by the titular Labor leaders in the United States would do, freed from the embarrassment of its Socialist adherents, were it invested with administrative and legislative authority. Drastic restrictive measures would be adopted. But it is quite another matter when Labor and its spokesmen attempt to enlist others to do the thing they so clearly see the necessity of having done. Tradition and precedent forbid the placing of a closed gate at the ports of entry. Political expediency always has prevented either of the great parties from declaring in favor of measures actually restrictive. And yet it should not be said that the demand of Labor now is unjust or extravagant. The unexpected will happen when responsible political party leaders admit that the time has come when the extraordinary safeguards demanded by Labor must be set up and maintained, at least as an emergency measure during the period of industrial and social reconstruction. But this must never be for selfish reasons.

Bloomsbury

ONE day, in the year 1736, the then Duke of Bedford stood at a back window of Bedford House, on the outskirts of London, looking northward over the wide expanse of Southampton fields. Tradition has it that on this occasion His Grace's wig was awry. At any rate, he was decidedly displeased about something, and that something was a little band of workmen, about a mile away, who were laboriously engaged on some work of construction. It was a new road from the village of Paddington to the City. The Duke objected most strongly to this intrusion on the sylvan peace of his beautiful house and grounds in Bloomsbury, and he made no secret of it. "The Duke of Bedford," says Horace Walpole, "who is never in town in the summer, objects to the dust it will make behind Bedford House." His Grace's objections were, of course, of no avail, for nothing can "stop London." Who was it who once remarked that it would be interesting to see in what part of England the West End of London ultimately came to rest?

The new road from the village of Paddington to the City is the present Euston Road, and it was the precursor of many other new roads. Along with the roads came the houses, and, before the nineteenth century was far on its way, the whole district, which, in the days of Walpole's Duke of Bedford, was a land of pastures and corn fields, had transformed itself into a new city. It was in the very early dawn of the nineteenth century, says one authority, that the construction of dual Bloomsbury began, and within seven years the new district had made such progress that a Scotsman walking over it wrote to a friend in Edinburgh: "Young Faulder and I walked over all the Duke of Bedford's new feuing-grounds—Russell Square, Tavistock Place, Brunswick Square, etc. The extent of these, and the rapidity of the buildings, is beyond all comprehension."

Well, the extent of them is still, if not beyond all comprehension, certainly not easily comprehended. For Bloomsbury is a veritable labyrinth of streets and squares, places, groves, and gardens, and nowhere else in all London, perhaps, does one realize so clearly as here how utterly the great city around and about is the focus point of half the world. For Bloomsbury has been well described as a "caravanserai on the thresholds of three great railway termini," as "London's door-mat breaking the traveler's fall on her stones." And indeed, the Bloomsbury of today and "lodgings," in some form or another, are synonymous terms. The lodging may be in a great hotel or a small hotel, in a very high or very humble boarding house, or it may be just "rooms" looking out on a busy Bloomsbury street or on a wonderful vista of "Bloomsbury backs"—all varieties are to be found in Bloomsbury.

Then the lodgers are of all nations and languages, and, for the most part, they are all doing something very earnestly and energetically. Artists, authors, journalists, musicians, students of all kinds find in Bloomsbury, in a favorite phrase of her landladies, "a home from home."

Oh, mine in snows and summer heats,
These good old Tory brick-built streets!
My eye is pleased with all it meets
In Bloomsbury.

So sang Jack o'London, some years ago, "in the groves of Guildford Street," and those who have ever lived in Bloomsbury, who have learned to understand something of its strange, restless activity, its quaint dignities and refreshing, if sometimes unconscious humor, will understand what he means.

Enough for me, in midnight skies,
To see the moons of London rise
And weave their silver fantasies
In Bloomsbury.

Of course, Bloomsbury is not solely a caravanserai, for is not the British Museum in Bloomsbury, and Gray's Inn, and the Central School of Arts and Crafts, and the Lon-

don Day Training College for Teachers, to mention only a few important places at random? And now the government is to provide London University with a site for its new buildings—in Bloomsbury.

Editorial Notes

THERE is one thing in Greek political life that can be predicted with a fair amount of certainty. If the monarchists manage to set Constantine on the throne, the Veniselists, when they return to power, will promptly reverse the policy and put him off again. The royal family may thus in time enjoy the advantages of regular sojourns in retirement in Switzerland, and in the glare of the public eye in Greece. What may occur in that country as the result of a see-saw policy of this kind calls to mind a similar situation which lasted for years in Belgium, over religious education. In the first half of last century there were apparently no restrictions upon Roman Catholic clergy conducting sectarian teaching in the schools. When the Liberals came into power the first thing they did was to reverse the policy of their predecessors, the Coalitionists, and put the priest out during school hours. The hour came when the Liberals were down and the Roman Catholic Party up, and back came the priest to the school. Greece, however, has it in her own power to keep off the see-saw.

DURING the great war, it was said that the British Tommies, having heard their German foemen singing the "Hymn of Hate" from the opposite trenches, not only encored the singers but set to work to learn the hymn by heart. After that they made a point of singing it across the trenches to their puzzled German auditors, who doubtless saw in their act another idiosyncrasy of the "verrückten Engländer." In the same way there is a famous Sinn Fein chorus in Ireland today which the Tommies have caught from their opponents and sing to the Sinn Feiners with perfect indifference as to whether the singing is taken as insult or flattery. The refrain runs in part:

Up, Valera, he's the hero of the right,
We'll follow him to battle 'neath the orange, green and white

And we'll make de Valera King of Ireland.

It would be illuminating to know how the Irish actually take it.

THE abuse of allowing indirect profits to be made by politicians and others, as revealed by the United States Shipping Board transactions, was not unknown to ancient Athens. There is evidence against Demosthenes too precise to be rejected, which shows us he must have done many acts laying him open to charges of dishonesty which he could only rebut by a general appeal to his character. He could not directly refute them. According to his accusers he accumulated great wealth. It is a common assumption that he made this fortune by speech-writing. But the chances are that such a profession could not have been a very lucrative one. Demarchus gives us quite a list of decrees passed in the city by Demosthenes, for which he is supposed to have received gratuities. Such rewards for labor, however, were looked upon as fair and honorable, provided they were obtained from friends and not from enemies of the democracy, and spent liberally on public objects. Though many centuries have intervened since then, one fancies that the latter sentiment has a familiar ring even today.

THE two "arms of the service," the naval and the military, are regarded as indispensable to a nation's defense; and in the United States, where athletics are a popular medium of determining peace-time supremacy, the "Navy," in the persons of the Annapolis midshipmen, is as nearly the equal of the "Army," as represented by the West Point Cadets, as thirty years of competition will show. During this period the United States Military Academy has met the United States Naval Academy twenty-three times on the football "gridiron," in contests which have always attracted the most representative football enthusiasts, as well as the highest civil and "service" officials. Eleven of these contests, including the close decision of last Saturday, it is interesting to observe, have gone to the Navy; eleven have fallen to the lot of the Army, and one game, that of 1905, ended in a tie. Next year's match, then, will indeed provide a temporary "edge" between the two schools, if either wins it.

IT is interesting to note that Oxford and Cambridge universities and the English public were so pleased with the relay meet which took place at Queen's Club, London, last summer, that Cambridge University is to hold an inter-varsity relay meet with Oxford, early in December. From the time this style of athletic racing was begun in the United States, some twenty-five years ago, it has gained in popularity, until now it is one of the most attractive features of such famous meets as the University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, every April, which has attracted Oxford and Cambridge teams. It can be confidently predicted that this coming inter-varsity meet at Cambridge will be the forerunner of many such meets in England, and that they will do much toward interesting the public in track and field competition.

THE announcement which has just been made by the state Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Massachusetts, that every person applying for a license hereafter must give a satisfactory demonstration of competency before such license is issued, is certainly a step in the right direction. Hitherto, whilst those who desired to drive a motor vehicle for hire had to subject themselves to examination before a license was granted, those who desired to drive one for pleasure were required only to furnish evidence that they had driven a machine for at least 100 miles. The utter futility of such a process is apparent. The interest in the automobile driver's efficiency is very far from being confined to the driver and his passengers. The public is intimately concerned in the matter, and, under the old arrangement, this fact was apparently ignored.